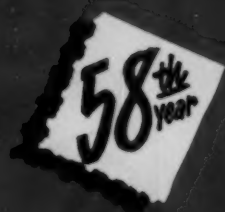


*The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill*

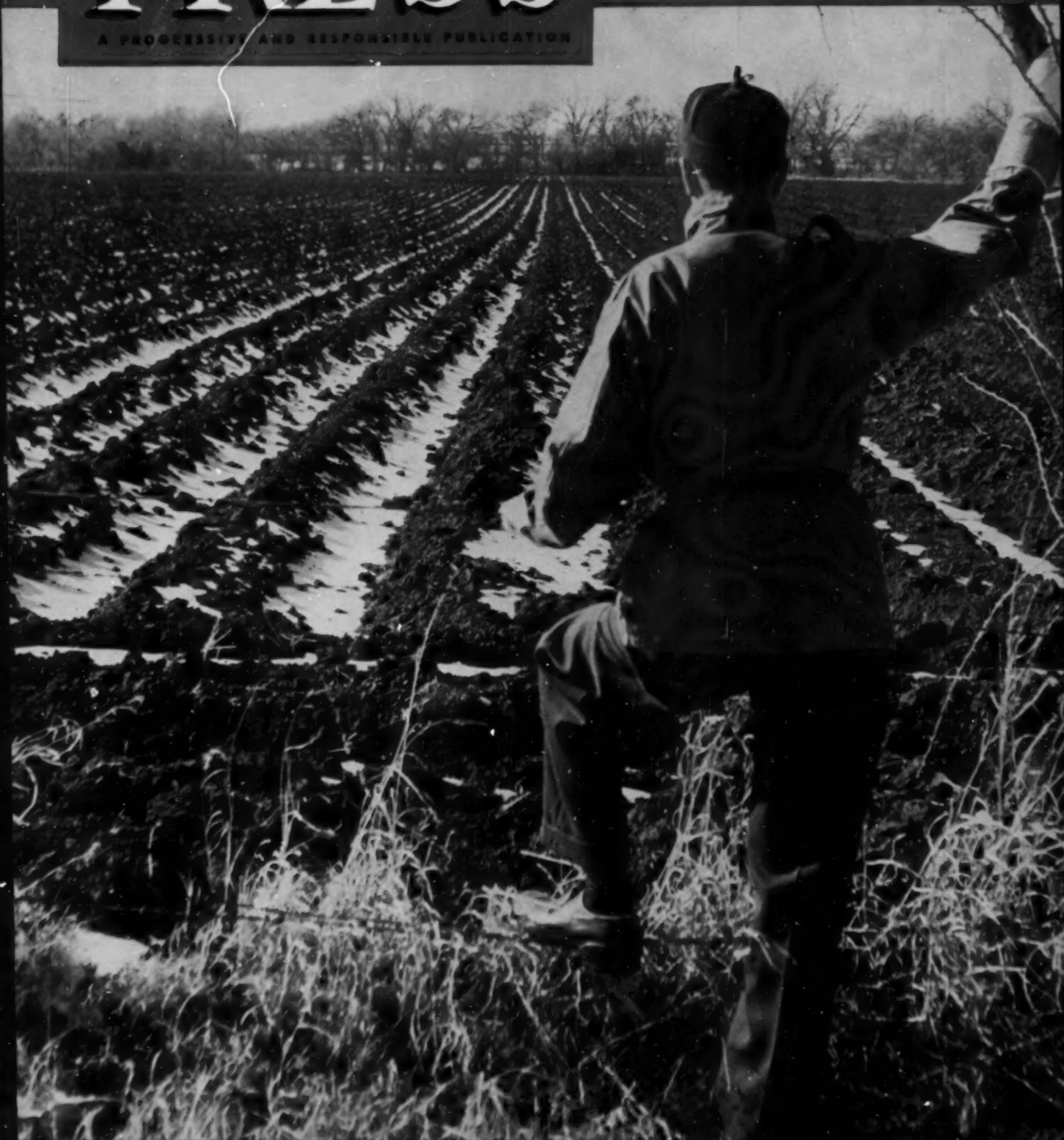
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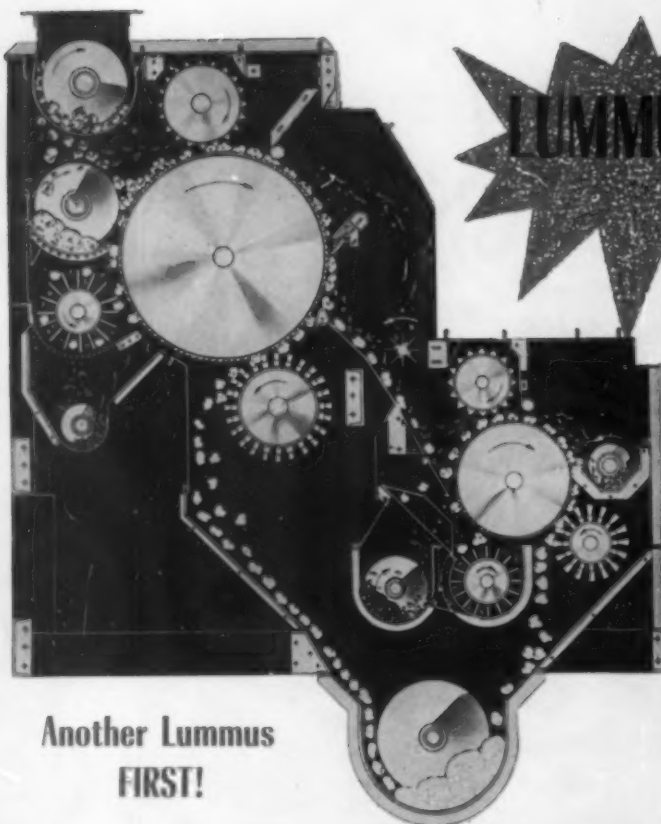
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FEBRUARY 9, 1957

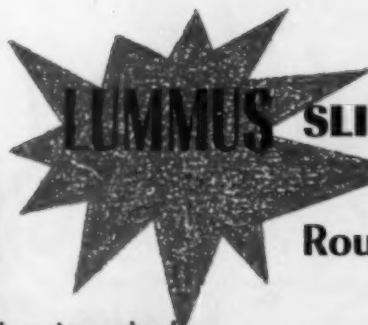


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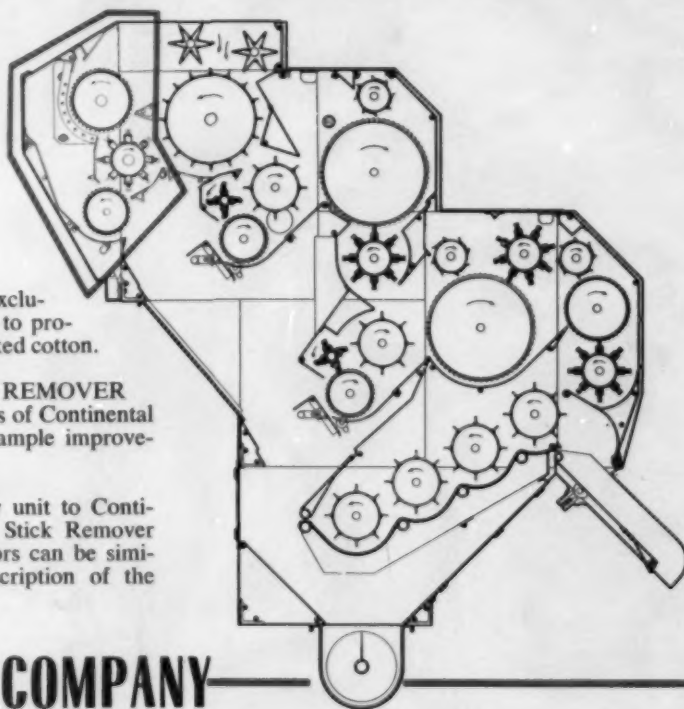
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Illustration shows application of the new unit to Continental's Perfection or 4-X Extractors, with Stick Remover outlined in color. Other Continental Extractors can be similarly and easily equipped. A complete description of the unit will be furnished on request.



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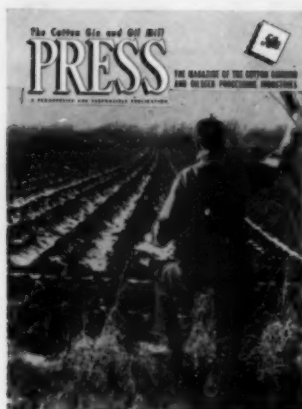


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#### ON OUR COVER:

Snow along the row means moisture deep in the ground for the cotton crop that will soon be planted. The farmer in our cover picture probably is trying to figure out just how much he can count on this snow to start the crop off, and how soon it's likely to be warm enough to plant. Weather predicting is just one of the many things that today's farmer has to be able to do; but he can take some comfort from the fact that he's got a lot more help from science than dad or granddad had.

Photo by John Jeter

VOL. 58

FEB. 9, 1957

No. 3

#### The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press...

READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

### THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

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Editor

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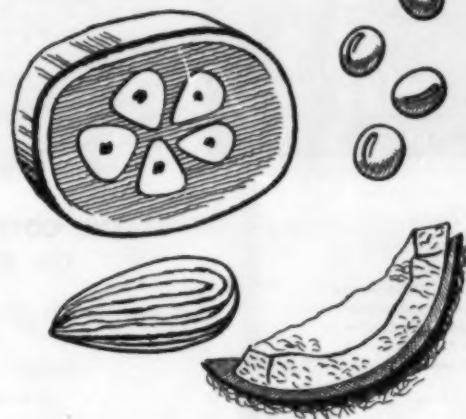
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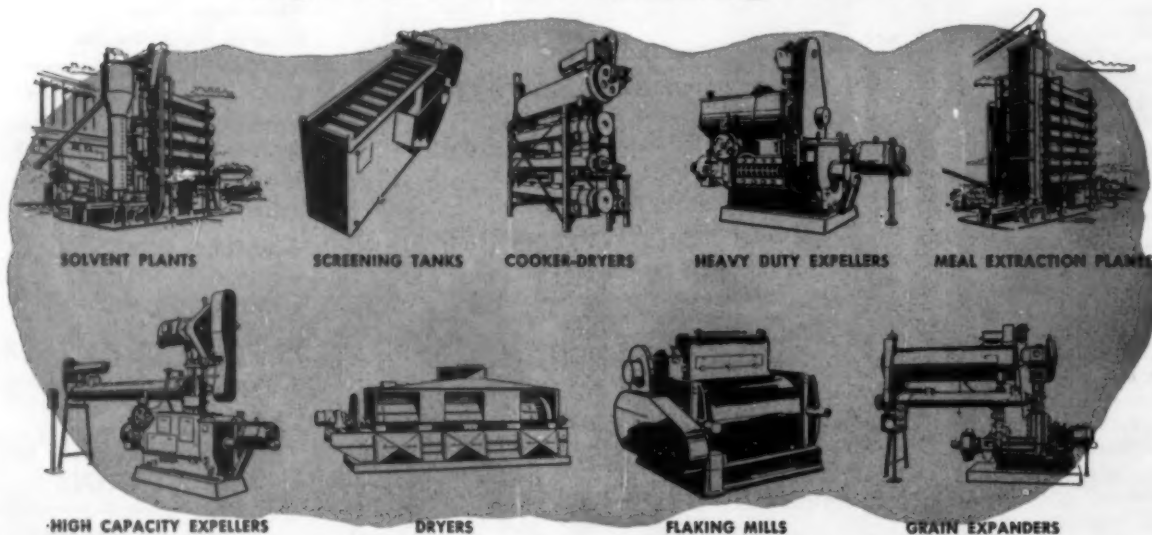


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# Council Reviews Progress, Plans Expanded Service

Gains on foreign and domestic fronts, reported at annual meeting in St. Louis, encouraging as cotton starts stepped-up fight for markets.

**D**ELEGATES to the 1957 annual meeting of the National Cotton Council received evidence that they have been winning the fight for cotton's future and made plans to wage a stronger battle in the months ahead. This nineteenth annual gathering of the industrywide organization was at the Sheraton-Jefferson in St. Louis. Many preliminary meetings preceded the general sessions on Jan. 28-29.

Many indications of progress for cotton cited at the meeting included:

- Exports of 6,500,000 bales or more this season, far above the expectations of a year ago. (For the first time in six years, domestic consumption and exports exceed production.)

- Gains in domestic markets for certain cottons, including Supima's outstanding success achieved by its own organization in cooperation with the Council.

- Protection gained by domestic mills against flooding of markets by foreign cotton goods.

- Response to the expanded sign-up program in areas where this has been started, so that this plan is running ahead of schedule.

- Improvement in quality, cost reduction and other developments in production, harvesting and marketing.

- **Future Promising**—Other gains which were listed in Council reports, while significant, seemed far less important than developments which will show greater results in the future:

- Enthusiastic plans of foreign cotton interests, working with the Council,

to promote cotton. A feature article on this development starts on Page 23 of this issue of The Press.

- The outlook for a greatly expanded research program in behalf of cotton, cottonseed and their products.

- New training, promotional and other programs to increase domestic consumption. These include a Little Miss Cotton contest, a new Cotton Retail Training Program, and other activities.

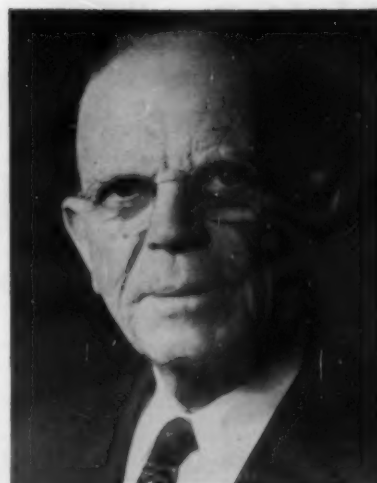
- Numerous activities to increase the effectiveness of production, marketing and utilization work to lower costs and improve quality. Among these are definite action to start in 1957 to provide cotton gin engineering training, expanded training for picker operators, and many others.

- **Tide Favors Cotton** — Conclusions of most of the delegates and visitors, after hearing the 1957 meeting reports, agreed with the comments of Fortune Magazine, as quoted by Dr. Frank C. Croxton, technical director, Battelle Memorial Institute, only guest speaker on the program.

After detailed study, Doctor Croxton

## Council Will Meet At Phoenix

The National Cotton Council will hold its 1958 annual meeting in the Far West. Phoenix will be the site, and the dates for the general sessions will be Jan. 13-14. The headquarters will be the Westward Ho.



GEORGE CHANCE, Bryan, Texas, is the cotton producer who will lead the Council during coming year.

pointed out, Fortune editors concluded: "the tide is running strongly in favor of cotton."

This restrained optimism at the 1957 gathering contrasted strongly with the worry — almost alarm — a year ago at Biloxi, when historic changes in policy were adopted. The difference between the two meetings is evident in the difference in resolutions — those in 1957 showing small change from a year earlier, causing less discussion and generally reaffirming earlier decisions.

There was, of course, and will be in the future plenty of concern over acreage restrictions, competition and other perennial problems. There were also strong differences of opinion in committees. Most cotton men this year, however, seem to agree with the producer who commented: "Looks like we're on the right track. Let's get on with it."

- **Texan Is President** — Following the plan of naming a producer as head of the Council in alternate years, delegates chose a Texan who has been a strong supporter of the organization throughout its history to succeed Colonel Francis J.

(Continued on Page 41)

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS** of the National Cotton Council for 1957 are shown as they met in St. Louis at the conclusion of the annual meeting at the Sheraton-Jefferson.





## • Test Cottons Will Aid World Trade

STANDARD TEST COTTONS, a significant new development in world cotton trading, will be made available.

A special committee, called the International Cotton Calibration Standards Committee, representing the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute, the American Cotton Shippers' Association, the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, the National Cotton Council, and USDA developed the international program. A committee spokesman said that more than one thousand laboratories throughout the world are expected to use the standard cottons for calibrating cotton fiber instruments.

In the initial action, cotton calibration

standards will consist of three samples having high, medium, and low readings in the Micronaire test for fineness, and the Pressley test for strength. Later on, additional fiber property tests may be included in the program.

Two representatives of each sponsoring organization serve as a special committee of the American Society for Testing Materials to supervise the program. Standard test methods of the ASTM will be used to establish the calibration cotton readings. When standard test procedures of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) become available, they will be used as the official test methods in the calibration standards program.

Three laboratories in the U.S. and two in Europe will establish the official readings on the calibration cotton standards. U.S. laboratories include the Department

## Minneapolis Site for Soybean Meetings

American Soybean Association and National Soybean Processors' Association have announced that their 1957 annual conventions will be held at the Hotel Leamington in Minneapolis. The processors' group will meet on Aug. 26 and afterward join the producers for their meeting on Aug. 27-28-29.

of Agriculture, the U.S. Testing Co. in Dallas, Texas (appointed by the American Cotton Shippers' Association), and the laboratory of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute in Clemson, S.C. The International Federation has designated the Shirley Institute in Manchester, England, and the Bremen Cotton Exchange in Bremen, Germany, as its representative laboratories.

Representing ACMI on the special committee is John Wigington of that organization's staff and W. R. Marsden of the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga. Other members include Dr. Ear' E. Berkeley of Anderson, Clayton & Co., and Otto Goedecke of Otto Goedecke, Inc., representing the American Cotton Shippers' Association; Dr. John W. Wright and E. J. Overby, representing USDA; E. Lord of the Shirley Institute and Fritz Hadwich of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, representing the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries; and George S. Buck, Jr., and Vernon Moore, representing the National Cotton Council.

USDA anticipates that the samples of calibration cotton will be available about Feb. 15 from the Cotton Division, Agricultural Marketing Service.

## • Carolinas Ginners Hold Convention

CAROLINAS Ginners' Association installed officers, made plans to meet in Atlanta next year and received the resignation of their executive officer at their annual meeting, held Jan. 31-Feb. 1 at Clemson House, Clemson, S.C.

Officers for 1957, elected at an earlier directors' meeting, are Forrest E. Crowder, Lattimore, N.C., president; Talley E. Smith, Rowesville, S.C., first vice-president; and Everett Peterson, second vice-president. C. A. Harvin, Jr., Summerton, S.C., is the retiring president.

Clyde Allen, who has served as the executive officer for the Carolinas group during the past year and also administrative official for the National Cotton Ginners' Association, submitted his resignation, effective when a replacement is secured. Allen plans to devote his full time to farming operations.

Carolinas ginners voted to meet next year in Atlanta, in joint sessions with ginners of the Alabama-Florida Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association.

Ginners and their families and guests enjoyed a full program of business discussions and entertainment at the Clemson meeting.

■ W. A. SIMMONS, formerly at Memphis and Littlefield, now is Paymaster Feed superintendent for Western Cottonoil Co. at Abilene.

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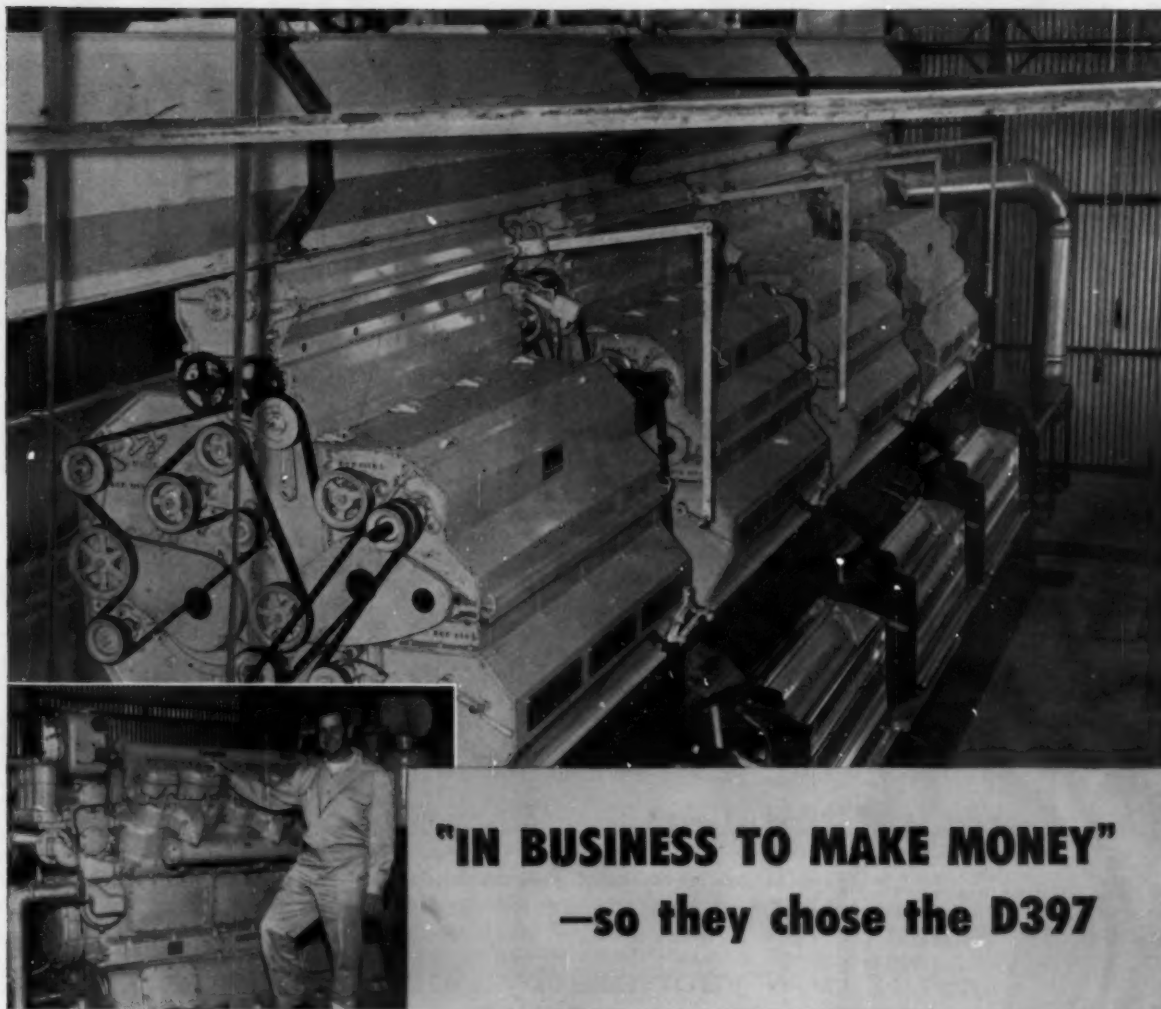
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In 1955 the Citizens Gin Co. of Elaine, Arkansas, decided they were under-powered and put in a CAT\* D397 Engine to drive their 4/90 Hardwicke-Etter gin.

Why did Citizens choose Caterpillar? Two reasons: service and economy.

"We're in business to make money," says co-owner S. J. Howe, pictured above, "and we can, with the D397. We average 5.3 bales an hour, at a cost of 48¢ a bale for fuel, oil and grease. And that fuel, oil and grease is for the whole gin. With our Cat Engine, it's been a trouble-free operation."

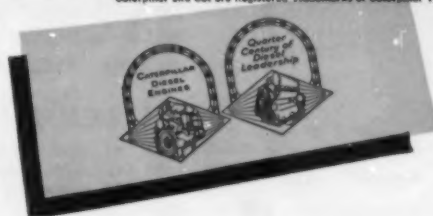
Citizens' D397 is Roots blown and develops 450 continuous HP. This model is available as a spark ignition engine, too, developing 400 HP (continuous) at 1200 RPM. Where natural gas is plentiful, this spark ignition model is exceptionally economical. And exceptionally efficient, too, with a 10:1 compression ratio that

gets maximum efficiency from natural gas. The new Caterpillar Spark Ignition D397 features low-tension distribution for the ignition system, providing a hotter, more positive spark and long trouble-free operation.

Your Caterpillar Dealer is a ginning expert. Let him give you complete details on his power-packed diesels. And remember, he's always ready with experienced service and original Cat-built parts you can trust.

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Meet Darrell Manley of Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., Dallas, Texas. He's typical of Butler contractors all over the country that are local experts in building Butler steel tank storage facilities.

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Butler bolted steel tanks are also widely used for bulk storage of feed and ingredients. Capacities range from 1,297 to 60,763 bushels.

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Photo by Ed Hollowell, NCPA

**SOME LEADERS** at the Georgia Bale-and-a-Half Club meeting discussed in the accompanying story are shown here. Left to right are J. E. Moses, Atlanta, Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association; C. T. Fowler, Gordon County, and Claude Ingraham, Fulton County, who tied for first place; and Sam McGowan, Southern Cotton Oil Co., Cartersville.

## • Bale-and-Half Club Gets 52 Members

FIFTY-TWO GEORGIANS who successfully entered the Georgia Bale-and-a-Half Per Acre Cotton Club in 1956 were honored Jan. 30 in a luncheon program at the Georgia Rock Eagle 4-H Club Center. The contest is sponsored by individuals, firms and trade associations of the cotton industry and related fields.

More than 1,000 producers entered the 1956 contest. It is an outgrowth of a five-acre contest started in 1947 by Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and conducted by the Extension Service. During the nine years of this contest, more than 10,000 Georgia farmers participated.

The new contest, started in 1956, calls for the award of membership keys and certificates of merit to farmers averaging a bale and a half on their entire acreage of cotton.

Claude Ingraham of Fulton County, with 1,283 pounds of lint per acre on 4.8 acres and C. T. Fowler of Gordon County, with 1,243 pounds of lint per acre on 32.65 acres, were tied for the best production records on their allotments.

## Cotton Contest Winner Has 1,827 Pounds per Acre

Jimmy Noonon, Senath, Mo., won the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association Three-Bale-Per-Acre Contest for 1956. He set a contest record with 1,827 pounds of lint per acre grown on his two-acre plot, and will receive \$200 in U.S. savings bonds and a lapel pin at the annual meeting of the Producers' Association this spring.

Thirty-eight of the 116 contestants in 1956 made more than 900 pounds of lint per acre.

■ **SAINT ELMO DOWLING** has been appointed assistant agricultural engineer (irrigation) with the Florida Extension Service.

## Personnel Changes Listed In Arkansas Staff

Changes in personnel of the agronomy staff in the University of Arkansas college of agriculture and home economics have been announced by Dean Lip-pert S. Ellis.

At the Alfalfa Substation at Osceola, Maxie H. Taylor has been named agent agronomist, replacing Lloyd Henson who resigned last summer. Taylor will provide technical assistance in research work, especially with soybeans.

At the Delta Substation, Dr. Robert E. Wilkinson has been named to the new position of cooperating agent in agronomy to do research on control of weeds.

Charles J. Nettles has been appointed junior agronomist and instructor to carry on hybrid corn tests and corn breeding research in the absence of assistant professor J. O. York at Fayetteville. York is taking a leave of absence to do graduate work.

Also in agronomy, Alberto J. Martini became a graduate assistant Feb. 1, replacing Joe P. Wells who completed graduate study last August.

## Changes in Handling Lint Samples Are Proposed

USDA has proposed changes in fees and in handling procedures for cotton samples classified under the cotton futures provisions.

Proposed amendments to regulations are designed primarily (1) to provide that after April 1, 1957, all samples classed or Micronaired by the Agricultural Marketing Service for cotton futures purposes shall become the property of the government, (2) to adjust the fees charged for classification and Micronaire determination of samples, and (3) to clarify the definition of reginned cotton.

Information may be obtained from, and comments submitted to Director, Cotton Division, AMS, USDA, Washington, before Feb. 20.

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## • Plant Pest Invasions Get More Complex

GUARDING U. S. FRONTIERS against foreign plant pests is becoming increasingly difficult for USDA. The speed and complexity of travel have created many new problems for the Department's Plant Quarantine Branch a recent article in "Agricultural Research" says.

Trained inspectors are stationed at border, sea and airports to carry out provisions of the plant-quarantine laws designed to protect our food and plant resources. These inspectors check airplanes, steamships, trains, and automobiles, and examine cargo, stores, baggage and mail for plant materials and

foods that might contain dangerous plant-pest stowaways.

During the past year, plant-quarantine inspectors intercepted some 17,500 lots of destructive pests. . . . 11,600 insects and 5,900 diseases . . . from throughout the world. In this same year they examined 54,700 vessels and 101,000 planes from overseas, as well as 17 million motor vehicles, 101,000 freight cars, and 2,200 pullmans and coaches arriving from Mexico. Often unusual traffic loads must be met. For example, last year at one airport alone (Idlewild, N. Y.) members of the plant quarantine inspection staff cleared an average of 500 Trans-Atlantic planes daily during the peak month of July.

Inspectors must not only recognize in-

■ **Brief . . . and to the Point**  
W. E. NEVILLE, Georgia Extension apiculturist, is the author of a recent circular on beekeeping. It includes these statements:

"More than 30 crops grown in Georgia depend on honey bees for their production or produce better when honey bees are plentiful. The honey bee is many times more important to Georgia than the value of honey and beeswax, which amounted to over \$1 million in 1954. More than two million acres of crops worth \$24 million require insect pollination. Yields of most of these crops can be doubled by the use of sufficient bees for pollination purposes. The bees will more than pay their way with honey if good management is used."

sects and diseases in known plant sources but also be on the alert for the unexpected—even the unknown. They frequently discover new species of pests and detect pests from countries in which they were not previously reported.

• **Usual Imports Simple**—It isn't the usual commercial imports of plants and plant materials that bother the inspectors, the article continues.

Much of this material is certified by the country of origin as meeting sanitary growing and packing conditions. Nevertheless, inspectors examine such shipments to assure that they are free from pests and that no contaminating soil or prohibited packing material or commodities are present. Fumigation with gas or treatment with heat or cold, as a condition of entry, are other safeguards used for certain types of plant material and produce.

Detecting unauthorized arrivals of plants and plant materials—those that may be brought in with the baggage or passengers or crew, or in shipments of gifts by mail or otherwise—often taxes the ingenuity of inspectors. Coming from gardens and farms of people all over the world, such material is usually grown and harvested with no suspicion that it may harbor harmful pests. Sometimes devious ways are used to get restricted material into this country without inspection. Customs inspectors cooperate with quarantine inspectors in helping to keep out such contraband plant materials and food.

As fast transport shrinks distances between countries, and as foreign trade and travel expand, the danger of entry of destructive plant pests increases. Without the protection of plant-quarantine inspection, our country's losses from plant pests—now running over \$3 billion annually—would be substantially greater.

## Water Outlook Critical

Water level at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande between Texas and Mexico is currently at the lowest level since permanent storage began in 1953. The Boundary Water Commission says that the Lower Rio Grande Valley faces a "critical" irrigation situation for cotton and other crops unless Falcon water is replenished this spring.



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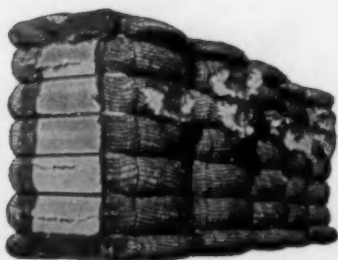
# DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

## Cotton ties and buckles



...the ginner's favorite



### DIXISTEEL COTTON TIES

Standard bundles weigh approximately 45 pounds and contain 30 ties—each 15/16 inches by approximately 19 gauge, 11½ feet long. Thirty buckles attached to each bundle. Sixty-pound ties are also made. Both weights available without buckles. Buckles shipped in kegs or carload bulk lots.

From Carolina to California, DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties are a favorite with ginner, because they're tough and strong, yet easy to work, and have no sharp edges to cut gloves or hands. Made from our own special-analysis steel, they are rolled to uniform thickness, width and finish.

New, re-designed DIXISTEEL Arrow Buckles are now being furnished with DIXISTEEL Cotton Ties. They have a greater seating surface and are reinforced with a heavy bead on each end.

These buckles will not snap at the eye, are easy to thread, and won't slip, slide or cut the tie.



### IMPROVED DXL BUCKLE ALSO AVAILABLE

Also available, when requested, is the sturdy DIXISTEEL Buckle, introduced for the first time in 1955. It, too, has been improved and many ginner now prefer this buckle.

# DIXISTEEL

TRADE MARK

## COTTON TIES AND BUCKLES

made only by the

## Atlantic Steel Company

ATLANTA, GEORGIA





Photo by Fayette, USDA.

SHOWN HERE are some of those who participated in the sixth Cottonseed Processing Clinic at New Orleans, Feb. 4-5. In the picture on the left are, left to right: Dr. E. F. Pollard, USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans; C. E. Garner, Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, Memphis; Robert F. Patterson, VOPA presi-

dent, Trenton, Tenn; and Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief, USDA Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans. Photo at the right shows: Dr. Jack Milligan, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis; J. R. Mays, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis; W. G. Quinn, Memphis, and M. H. Fowler, Cincinnati, both with Buckeye Cellulose Corp.

*At New Orleans, Feb. 4-5*

## Processing Changes Conference Theme

■ **VALLEY** Oilseed Processors and USDA speakers discuss oil losses, meal quality and other subjects.

Rapid changes in oilseed processing which demand continual alertness were keynoted at the sixth Cottonseed Processing Clinic, Feb. 4-5 in New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Valley Oilseed Processors' Association, the meeting was held at the Regional Research Laboratory of the Southern Utilization Research Branch.

More than 100 industry representatives attended, in addition to USDA staff members.

Dr. C. H. Fisher, chief of SURB, welcomed the visitors, and Robert F. Patterson, Trenton Cotton Oil Co., Trenton, Tenn., president of the Association, responded. Dr. E. F. Pollard, SURB, served as general chairman for the sessions the opening day, and Ralph Woodruff, Wilson, Ark., research committee chairman, and Allen Smith, Memphis, program chairman, both of VOPA, presided the second day.

In discussing new linters standards, Marion Whitten, of the Agricultural Marketing Service; M. J. Fowler, Buckeye Cellulose Corp., and Thomas M. Gluyas, Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co., brought out that the new standards are intended to provide for the grading of linters as to color and other qualities, as well as staple. The general feeling appeared to be that the new standards had not been in force long enough to evaluate their practicability and general effect on the industry.

Progress in developing improved cottonseed cleaning equipment was reported by L. L. Holzenthal of USDA's Southern Utilization Research Branch. He described the use of rubber mats characterized as a "magic carpet," for

more effective removal of sticks and similar debris following the separation of cottonseed by the ARS differentiator.

The obligation to produce high quality cottonseed oils and meals was emphasized by E. A. Gastrock SURB. He mentioned the encroachments of other oils on the market formerly held by cottonseed oils and suggested that the latent qualities of cottonseed products, properly developed, would help these products in holding their economic position.

Surpluses of staple crop products, changes in dietary habits, increased production costs, and reduction in exports were cited by T. H. Hopper, SURB, as among factors responsible for increased interest in new crops. Crops under study for some time include sesame, sunflower, and okra as edible oilseed crops; kenaf and ramie as fiber sources; guarayule as a source for rubber, and safflower and castor beans as industrial oilseeds.

• **High Protein Meals** — High protein meal was discussed Monday afternoon. L. C. Roots, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Mexico City, recounted experiences with cottonseed products in Mexico, and presented data as to the effect of such operations on tonnage, cake color, maintenance cost, oil yields, and power consumption in the pressroom.

Dr. Jack Milligan, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, said the feed manufacturing industry needs high quality, high protein concentrates particularly for use in rations for chickens, turkeys, and swine, and this offers an opportunity for properly processed cottonseed meal.

H. L. E. Vix and F. G. Dollear, both members of the staff of SURB, discussed research needs of the industry. Vix reviewed developments in research applicable to cottonseed processing and products at the SURB. Dollear gave most of his attention to the current program of research on cottonseed oil and a discussion of future investigations.

• **Hidden Oil Losses** — Refining losses, color, and keeping quality of oils were emphasized by Porter A. Williams, Southern Cotton Oil Co., and H. D.

Fincher, Anderson, Clayton & Co., as factors needing attention.

Fincher, who served as moderator for a panel discussion of processing and product quality, cited protein solubility, free and total gossypol content, and appearance as important factors in meal quality. Improved processing methods should bring about increased protein solubility and better appearance. He suggested that chemical treatment may be necessary to reduce the gossypol content to levels desirable for poultry and swine.

P. H. Eaves, SURB, reported on comparative yields of crude and neutral oils from variously prepared cottonseed meats.

Tuesday morning's program was featured by discussion of hidden oil losses by a panel moderated by W. G. Quinn, Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., and composed of Allen Smith, Perkins Oil Co., J. R. Mays, Barrow-Agee Laboratories, F. A. Norris, Swift & Co., J. H. Brawner, Southern Cotton Oil Co. and P. H. Eaves, of the Southern Utilization Research Branch.

Mays said that in their investigation of such losses, it appears there may be more oil or fats in the meats than is indicated by usual analytical methods, and recommended basic research to obtain further information.

Smith, after presenting data from a number of mills for the 1954-55 and 1955-56 seasons, suggested that it might be advisable to strike a balance between failure to recover all of the oil indicated by analysis, and refining losses where the oil is more thoroughly extracted. It was the consensus of the panel, however, that such oil losses are a major problem, and should be the object of further study.

Dr. V. L. Frampton, SURB, reported on the large scale tests on the feeding of commercial cottonseed meals to broilers, a project carried on cooperatively by the National Cottonseed Products Association, industrial firms, and state and federal agencies.

Dr. A. M. Altschul, also SURB, expressed optimism for the future of cottonseed meal for feeding poultry and swine, and read statements by poultry and swine committees at the recent con-

ference on processing of cottonseed meal as related to nutritive value. He emphasized that conditions of processing, particularly degree of heating, are major factors in producing cottonseed meals suitable for feeding to broilers and swine, and said that meals of acceptable quality are being produced by different extraction processes where the conditions are carefully controlled. He showed that a large potential market for cottonseed meal exists in cotton-producing states, and expressed optimism that more of the market can be captured for cottonseed meal.

Tuesday afternoon was spent touring the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and visiting with members of the staff.

## Butter Prices and Sales Increase During 1956

During November, 1956, U.S. households purchased an estimated 68 million pounds of butter at an average price of 71 cents per pound. This quantity was about the same as that bought in November, 1955, but the average price paid was up more than three cents per pound, or about five percent from a year earlier.

During the dairy marketing year, which started in April, 1956, household purchases of butter through November, were over two percent more than in the April-November, 1955, period. This rate of increase over a year earlier, says USDA, is relatively small compared with gains of five percent and 13 percent in the 1955-56 and 1954-55 dairy marketing years over preceding years.

In November, 1956, butter purchases were about four percent over those of October, 1956. Prices also were up about two percent.

## • Texas Co-op Ginners Elect McFarland

TRUMAN L. McFARLAND, manager, Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Childress, Texas, was elected president of Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association at the annual meeting. The convention was held Feb. 4-5 along with meetings of Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives.

Cooperative ginners chose I. S. Pate, Coleman Community Gin Association, Voss, as vice-president and V. C. Johnson, manager, Hutto Cooperative Gin, Hutto, as secretary. Bruno E. Schroeder, Austin, was re-elected executive secretary-treasurer.

New directors for 1957 are Howard Alford, Slide Cooperative Gin, Lubbock; McFarland, re-elected a director; C. C. Atchison, Farmers' Cooperative Gin, Frisco, re-elected; M. E. Decherd, West Portland Gin Cooperative, Taft; and Luther Wyrick, Harlingen, re-elected.

Holdover directors are Walter Martin, Littlefield; T. T. Smith, Colorado City; I. S. Pate, Voss; A. R. Eaton, Rule; R. A. Graham, Greenville; Glee Taylor, Lake Creek; J. E. Cox, Waxahachie; R. J. Henderson; V. C. Johnson, Hutto; and Harold A. Hansen, El Campo.

Guest speakers included Roy B. Davis, general manager, Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubbock; John H. Dean, assistant sales manager, Commodity Credit Corporation, Washington; J. K. Stern, president, American Institute of Cooperation, Washington; Roy F. Hendrickson, executive-secretary, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, Washington; Quentin Reynolds, (ret.) general manager, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, Longmeadow, Mass.; and Dr. Tyrus R. Timm, Texas A&M College, College Station.

## University of Arizona To Add Engineering Course

The University of Arizona, next fall, will offer courses in the college of engineering leading to the degree of bachelor of science in agricultural engineering, according to Dean Harold E. Myers of the college of agriculture and John C. Park of the college of engineering.

"The new degree will be comparable to engineering degrees now being given by UA in the mechanical, civil and electrical engineering fields," says Dean Park. "It will meet the requirements for registration as professional engineers."

Prof. Harold C. Schwalen points out that for the first few years the new agricultural engineering major will cover just two special fields—farm power and machinery and irrigation.

Both the curriculum and degree will be from the college of engineering, while some of the courses will also be offered through the department of agricultural engineering in the college of agriculture.

## Georgia 4-H Members To Visit Ireland, Greece

Two Georgia 4-H Club members will visit Ireland and Greece this summer as International Farm Youth Exchange delegates. They are Eleanor Inman, 21-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Inman, Manor, and Ray Brown, 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Parker Brown, Stillmore.

These 1957 Georgia IFYE delegates compiled outstanding records in 4-H work. Both are former state project champions. Eleanor was a national 4-H winner in the recreation and rural arts program.



## Murray Will Build New Memphis Plant

A DRAWING of the new Memphis plant which The Murray Co. of Texas will build is shown here. Officials have announced that they have contracted to purchase approximately six acres in the President's Island Industrial District of Memphis as the site. A contract will be let in the near future for the construction of the concrete, masonry and steel building with greatly enlarged, air-conditioned office space, shop, and warehouse space. The entire plant will be constructed with floor level at proper elevation for both truck and rail-car loading and unloading. Spaces will be provided for handling the loading and unloading of seven large trucks simultaneously. Construction will start soon, and it is anticipated that the new quarters

will be occupied during the fall of 1957. When the new, expanded facilities are completed and occupied, present quarters located at 146 E. Butler, will be retained and used for warehouse purposes.

Officials commented: "The phenomenal increase in sales of Murray gin plants in the Memphis trade territory in recent years, the earnest desire to stay out in front of competition, the firm belief that states served from the Memphis location will continue to be one of the major domestic cotton-production areas, and the knowledge that continued improved services to users of Murray equipment is imperative, prompted the decision to proceed with this large expansion program."



A TRIBUTE TO CHARLES A. BENNETT, retiring USDA ginning research leader, was the climax of the ginner's caucus at St. Louis. Shown, left to right standing by the silver service and other gifts, are Winston Lovelace, president of National Cotton Ginners' Association, who made the presentation; Mrs. Bennett and "Uncle Charlie." The book on the table lists all who contributed to the gifts. His career of service to cotton will be outlined in a feature article soon in The Press.

### • Friends Pay Tribute To Charles Bennett

GINNERS and leaders from other segments of the cotton industry joined Jan. 28 in paying tribute to Charles A. Bennett, Stoneville, Miss., USDA ginning research leader, who will retire at the end of this month.

He and Mrs. Bennett were honorees at

brief, informal ceremonies at the ginner's caucus during the annual meeting of the National Cotton Council at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis.

Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, praised the research contributions of "Uncle Charlie" and his personality and leadership in his remarks.

A silver service, check and a hand-

somely-bound book containing the names of friends from all parts of the Belt who had participated in the expression of appreciation were presented to the Bennetts. Contributors included individual ginner's, gin machinery manufacturers, ginner's associations and others from all parts of the Belt, with Texas Cotton Ginners' Association serving as the central point for the arrangements.

Crushers, merchants, compressmen, producers, spinners and others were represented among those at St. Louis who joined the ginner's for the ceremonies, as were many of Bennett's co-workers in USDA and state Experiment Station and Extension Service work.

The Bennetts will be honored, again, in ceremonies on Feb. 28 at Stoneville, planned by and for his co-workers in public service and local friends. His career will be summarized by The Press in an early issue.

### Cotton Leads California Field Crops in Value

Cotton—in 1956 for the tenth consecutive year—leads all California field crops in value.

At an average of 35 cents a pound, California cotton farmers grossed \$245,129,000, or nearly one-third of the valuation placed on all field crops.

Total farm income in the state last year has been estimated at \$1,844,661,000. The field crop total was \$834,931,000.

Cottonseed production totaled 572,000 tons. Value was \$35,292,000, or \$61.70 a ton.



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**PTC ELECTRONIC TEMPERATURE INDICATING SYSTEMS ARE ENGINEERED FOR ANY FLAT, VERTICAL, ROUND OR RECTANGULAR STORAGE AREA.**

THE PTC CABLE CO. now offers two years of research and development of the PTC Electronic Temperature Indicating System for Cottonseed storage. (This follows several years of innovations and improvements for the Grain industry.)

PTC Systems for Cottonseed start with PTC Thermocouple Cable, manufactured by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. under PTC License. Suspension of cables, developed and protected by PTC, assures no injury to structure.

### EASY — ACCURATE — FAST

PTC Lead Wires carry the messages from cables suspended in the cottonseed to PTC Switching Units, which select the cable and thermocouple to be read. Thence to the PTC Electronic Instrument by which the messages are translated into degrees F.

Installation is by PTC Technicians when the house is empty. Right NOW is not too early to start getting facts and figures. Allow yourself, and PTC, enough time for this important, money-saving investment to be completed with no delays. Address your letter to:

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gets 611 accurate temperature readings in 35 minutes with one operator.



Says Allen (Doc) Smith of the Perkins Oil Co. . . . "The PTC System in our 90' x 260' Muskegee House is doing everything we expected it to do. Even a 1° F. rise is detectable from day to day in any section of the house."



One operator seated in a comfortable office reads and records all temperature stations (thermocouples) spaced at equal distances throughout the house in 35 minutes. The operator says, "It is as easy as reading the time of day."

## At Memphis Offices

# Fleming To Succeed Gregory As NCPA Vice-President

■ COTTONSEED CRUSHERS name Oklahoman to work with present officials; Gregory will retire in year; foreign markets, research, drouth and freight rates discussed by directors.

**J. D. FLEMING**, widely known throughout the industry for his work with cotton and as an executive for Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association and Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has been appointed executive vice-president of the National Cottonseed Products Association with headquarters in Memphis. He will be in Memphis about March 1.

Harry S. Baker, president of the Association, has announced that Fleming will succeed T. H. Gregory, who has held the position since 1934 and has requested retirement. Gregory will continue in an advisory capacity for a year before going on a retirement basis. Gregory has been executive vice-president of the cottonseed processing organization since 1934; before that he was associated with oil mill firms and served NCPA as an elected vice-president and president.

Fleming is a native of Oklahoma and graduated from Oklahoma A&M College in 1937 with majors in soils and agronomy. He joined Oklahoma Extension Service upon graduation, continuing with that organization until 1942.

Fleming spent six years in Alaska with the U.S. Army and in postwar construction work, returning to Oklahoma in 1949 to become Extension cotton specialist.

On May 15, 1951, Fleming was appointed secretary-treasurer of Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association and Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, succeeding the late Horace Hayden. He left these organizations on June 15, 1956, to become manager of agricultural research for Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee.

Fleming was selected for his new position after careful consideration by a committee named from the NCPA board of directors. He brings to his new work a background of successful leadership in cotton programs, strong trade association activity and wide friendships among members of the cotton industry, allied industries and agricultural workers.



J. D. FLEMING

Mr. and Mrs. Fleming have four children—Jeff, Jerry, Diane and Karen.

In the NCPA Executive Offices in Memphis, Fleming will be associated with John F. Moloney, secretary-treasurer, who has been a member of the Association staff for 20 years and who has received much recognition for his effective work in behalf of the industry. NCPA members, thus, will be served by a strong team of trade association executives in Fleming and Moloney, with the added value of Gregory continuing

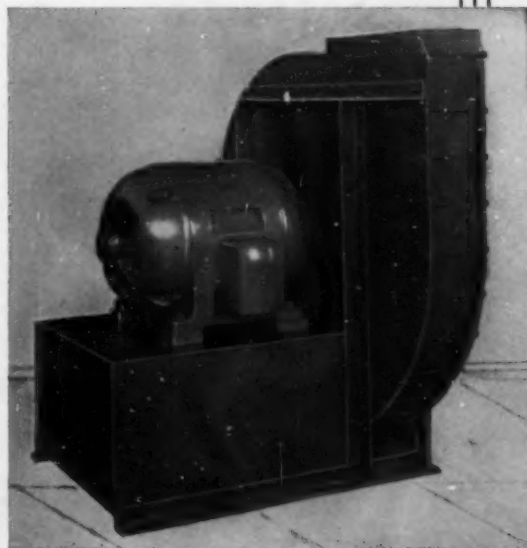
(Continued on Page 31)

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### Reduce Moisture Content The Quickest Way

Phelps rubber bladed fans are built in various sizes to meet your requirements. They're ideal for the Aeration of rice, oats, corn, cotton seed, and all grain-seed products.

The extra static pressure of a Phelps cooling fan is like having another full-time insurance policy on your storage bins.



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With **KARMEX**<sup>®</sup> **DL**

—clean cotton



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## Use "KARMEX" DL Herbicide to lower your production costs

- 1 "Karmex" DL controls weeds and grasses up to 8 weeks—permits better growth and higher production.
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- 3 "Karmex" DL reduces need for frequent cultivation—weeds are confined to the middle where they may be removed when convenient.
- 4 "Karmex" DL is excellent insurance against a wet year when weeds cannot be removed by other means.
- 5 "Karmex" DL is easy to use—you plant and treat in one operation—no great hazards resulting from volatility, flammability, or toxicity.

For convenience, "Karmex" DL is packed in ½-gallon containers. One-half gallon is exactly the amount to use in 53 gallons

of water (medium and heavy soils) and tanks of this capacity are most commonly used in cotton-spraying operations.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING  
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

# **Karmex**<sup>®</sup> **DL**

HERBICIDE



At Atlanta, Feb. 12-13

## Ginners Will See Many Displays

■ PLANS complete for Southeastern exhibits, business and entertainment features.

Exhibits, entertainment and timely discussions of current events in ginning are scheduled at the Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Held at the Biltmore in Atlanta, Feb. 12-13, the exhibits will be concurrent with meetings of the Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association and Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association.

W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga., is president of the Southeastern Ginners' Council, Inc., which sponsors the event, and will call the first business session to order at 9:30 a.m. Feb. 12. Tom Murray, Atlanta, is the executive officer of the sponsoring organization and the two state associations which meet concurrently.

Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture Phil Campbell will welcome ginners and their guests; and O. S. Garrison, Homer, president of Georgia Ginners' Association, will respond to this address.

Carlton H. Power, National Cotton Council, Memphis; and Hugh Comer, Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., will address this session.

Visits to exhibits and a luncheon are



W. J. ESTES

scheduled after adjournment of the morning meeting.

Garrison will preside at the afternoon session, which will hear talks by John C. McFerrin of the U.S. Department of Labor, Atlanta; and Dr. C. H. Arndt of South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson.

Georgia ginners will have a business meeting at 4 p.m.

• **Second Day** — R. R. Norman, Ft. Deposit, Ala., vice-president of Southeastern Ginners' Council, will preside the second day.

F. Marion Rhodes, Washington, di-

rector of USDA's CSS Cotton Division, will speak.

Problems affecting ginners will be discussed by a panel, with P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, as moderator. Panel members will include J. L. Luscombe, Southeastern Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Clemson, S.C.; H. Morrison Davis, Murray Co., Greenville, Ala.; J. C. Oglesbee, Jr., USDA Extension Service, Atlanta; and Ben F. Tipton, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S.C.

Southeastern Ginners' Council will meet in the afternoon and a banquet and floor show are planned that evening.

Special entertainment for ladies attending will include a tea and jewelry style show and attending Cinerama Holiday.

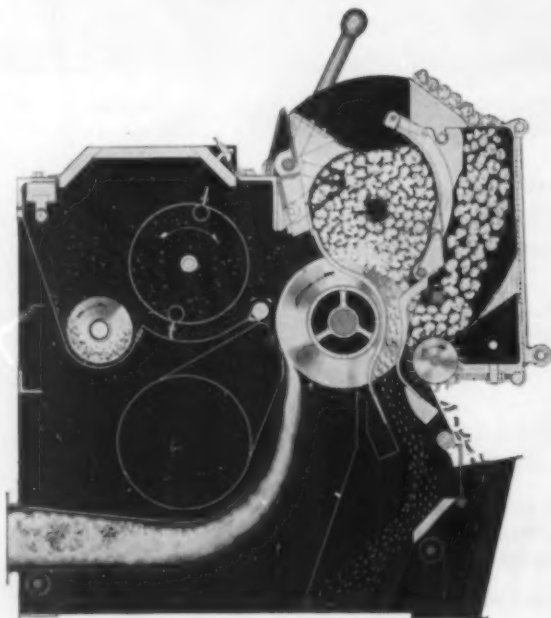
## Semmes Bag Co. Bought by Officials and Employees

Three officials and two employees of the Semmes Bag Co., Inc., have bought the company stock formerly held by the late Thomas J. Semmes and his nearest relatives, becoming full owners of the Memphis bag manufacturing firm.

The new owners are: J. D. Crump, president; C. E. Watson, treasurer; R. D. McDowell, secretary; Burt Paynter, salesman; and Della Massavelli, forelady.

The company was formed in 1946 by Semmes and Crump. They operated it together until Semmes' death last March.

■ PERRY TODD, formerly at Abilene, is superintendent of Western Cottonoil Co. mill at Littlefield.



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## SAW GINS

The Many Ginners who replaced 80-saw and older model 90-saw gins with Five Star Combination Model 90-saw Gins last season have learned that the greater Capacity which they have been able to obtain with this outstanding Gin has saved them money in operating costs. The Combination Gin does far more cleaning and moting during the ginning process than any other gin on the market.

The Gin Yard is emptied faster . . . Sample is Cleaner and Smoother—attracting NEW Customers, as well as keeping old customers satisfied.

WE INVITE YOU TO CHECK THE ABOVE FACTS—ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS THE COMBINATION NINETY.

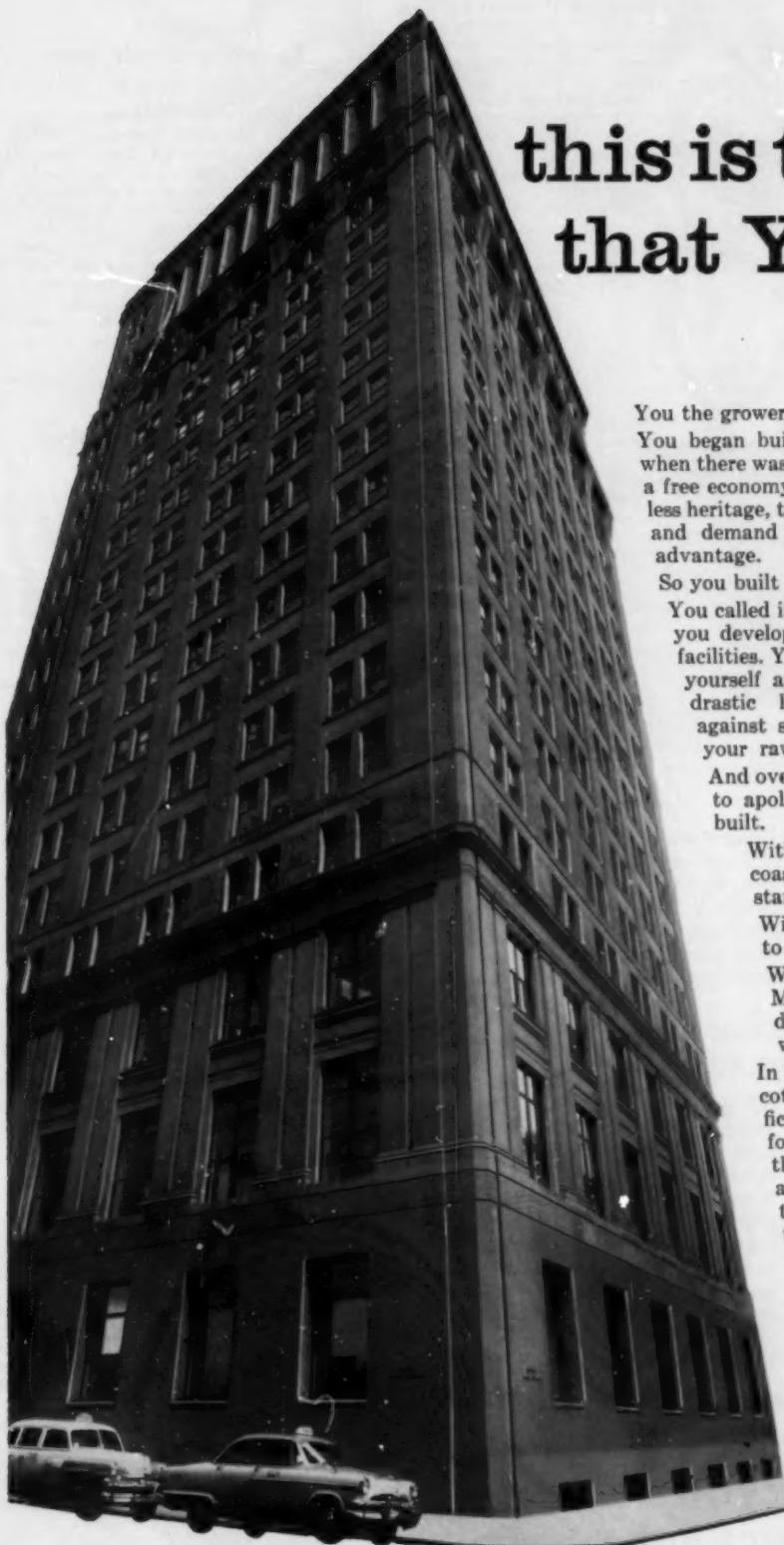
*"The Perfect Combination—Cleans as it Gins"*

# CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

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MEMPHIS, TENN.



# this is the house that YOU built

You the grower. You the shipper. You the processor. You began building it more than eighty years ago when there was little question—if any—that ours was a free economy, that private enterprise was a priceless heritage, that in the long run the forces of supply and demand were bound to work to your best advantage.

So you built your house carefully and well.

You called it the New York Cotton Exchange and you developed fundamental policies, procedures, facilities. You created a futures market to protect yourself against crop gluts or failures, against drastic losses on inventory commitments, against sharp or sudden spurts in the cost of your raw materials.

And over the years, you've never been obliged to apologize to anybody for the house you built.

With hundreds of tickers strung from coast-to-coast, there was never an instant's doubt about price . . .

With a free futures market you learned to anticipate a normal operating profit . . .

With the Exchange in function Mr. & Mrs. Consumer paid no penalty in dollars and cents for the clothing they wore.

In recent years, of course, our market for cotton has been anything but free. Artificial regulations have shaken the very foundations on which you built. But there are rays of light to be seen here and there. There are certain indications that the economic philosophies of yesterday may live again tomorrow.

And in the meantime—

We still believe in a free economy.

We still believe that private enterprise is a priceless heritage.

We still believe that the unfettered forces of supply and demand will prevail.

You, the grower. You, the shipper. You, the processor. Your house still stands.

*Isn't it worth preserving? Aren't you willing to help?*

## The NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

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## • Soybean Men Seek Foreign Markets

TWO OFFICIALS of Soybean Council of America, Inc., are going abroad in behalf of markets for U.S. beans and products. George M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa, Council executive director, is in Tokyo to review the soybean development program of the past six months and to negotiate for its continuation in Japan for two more years.

Howard L. Roach, Council president of Plainfield, Iowa, will go to Spain this month to set up similar soybean market projects there and in Italy.

The projects are part of a major campaign by the Soybean Council to expand the markets for U.S. soybeans and soybean products, and are being carried on in cooperation with USDA, partially with governmental P.L. 480

funds, and partially with funds supplied by U.S. and foreign trade groups.

Japan is the largest single customer for U.S. soybeans. The soybean market project in Japan is being carried on by the Japanese-American Soybean Institute, composed of representatives of Japanese and American soybean trade groups. It was organized in 1956.

Strayer is expected to return to the U.S. about March 1.

The date of Roach's departure to Spain depends on completion of agreements between the Soybean Council and USDA covering the planned soybean market projects in Spain and Italy.

■ F. MARION RHODES, USDA, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, March 9 at Texhoma Lodge.

## Farmers Rush into Soil Bank

Farmers are rushing to sign up for the 1957 Soil Bank over much of the Cotton Belt, reports indicate. Counties in the Southeast, Mississippi Valley and Southwest have had producers standing in line at the first opportunity to join in the program; some have spent the night before in line. Observers comment that there is every indication that available funds will be fully used in most areas.

## Dave Sherrill Appointed Irrigation Specialist

Dave Sherrill, Lubbock County Agent, has been named Extension Service irrigation specialist for Districts 1 and 2 in West Texas. Sherrill has received wide recognition for his leadership at Lubbock for the past 10 years. His activities have included much work with cotton and a highly-successful program of returning cotton burs to the land, developed with the cooperation of ginners.

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal reports that Sherrill was relieved of his post as County Agent because the newspaper had an editorial praising his work as compared with that of the county commissioners. Commissioners, at a secret meeting, requested that he be replaced.

## New Cotton Handbook

Jasper Jernigan, Alabama Extension cotton improvement specialist, pointed out recently that Alabama had less than a million acres of cotton in 1956, but that the crop brought in almost half of the state's total farm income. However, he added that continued reduction of Alabama's cotton allotment makes it necessary for a farmer to help fit cotton into a balanced farm program.

To help farmers do this, Jernigan has prepared a "Cotton Handbook for Alabama Farmers," available from every County Agent.

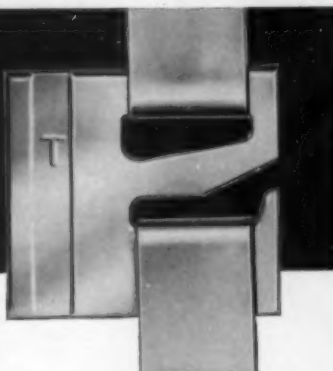
## Committee Will Discuss Copra Grading System

Committee members of the International Association of Seed Crushers are studying the present copra grading situation and will discuss their findings at their meeting to be held in March. Members were to discuss their findings with their respective national organizations before the meeting in March, so as to insure the opinion of the majority of those concerned with the processing of copra.

## Gene Daves, Buckeye, Dies

Gene C. Daves, mechanical supervisor who had been with Buckeye Cellulose Corp. since 1920, died Jan. 27 in Memphis. He was 64. He was active in many of the developments with cotton linters, and superintended the construction of a number of cottonseed and soybean processing plants. He had planned to retire in May.

# WARNING!



**GENTLEMEN:** Every year, along about mid-season, when those trucks begin piling up in your yard, the cry goes out for *more* ties and buckles. And it invariably happens that a number of otherwise far-sighted operators find themselves behind the 8-ball, due entirely to their failure to order enough TCI Cotton Ties and TCI Side Opening Buckles and to

order them *early* enough.

This year, gentlemen, please let's not delay too long! Now, *right* today, is not a bit too early to anticipate your needs. And, when you come up with your estimate, *play it safe* and order your full requirements.

## Order your TCI COTTON TIES and SIDE OPENING BUCKLES now!

**WHY WAIT?** The rapidly increasing demand for these universally recognized *better* ties and buckles makes it imperative that you place your order well in advance of the season if you are to be sure of having them when you need them.

Made by the world's largest producer of cotton ties in the South's largest steel mill, TCI Cotton Ties and TCI Side Opening Buckles are

*top quality through and through.* They are made of stronger, tougher steel and are designed to hold your bales neat, firm and compact from press to destination. This remarkable new TCI Side Opening Buckle—the only one of its kind on the market—*cuts hooking time 50%* and can be used with complete satisfaction by gins, standard compresses, and high-density compresses.

Look for the "T" on all TCI Side Opening Buckles.

## TCI SIDE OPENING BUCKLES and TCI COTTON TIES

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UNITED STATES STEEL





COUNCIL MATERIALS for cotton promotion are being used around the world. Cotton organizations of Belgium, Colombia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico and Spain last year distributed their versions of the Council publications (on left of each group) shown. Materials range from "Why Cotton," the retail sales training booklet (upper left) adapted in Spain, Japan and Germany, to the plan book for Cotton Week (lower left) adapted in Flemish in Belgium.



PRIZE WINDOW in Hiroshima is an example of cotton displays in 14 cities of Japan during Cotton Week. Last year there were Cotton Weeks in Belgium, Spain and Australia, also.



GERMAN TOUR of the Maid of Cotton was the most extensive in Europe, and in some ways the most unusual. In addition to fashion shows and public appearances, the Maid presented cotton layettes to fathers of all babies born during her visit in a city.

Modelos de algodon and Menka no Joosama, as well as National Katoenweek, are helping all the world to follow the example of the National Cotton Council of America as . . .

## King Cotton Goes International

**K**ING COTTON is becoming an international celebrity.

In Medellin, Colombia, where the air is coffee-scented and even factories are painted in pastels, fashionable ladies go to see "modelos de algodon."

In Ghent, Belgium, a banner reading, "National Katoenweek" floats over a street first cobbled when Roman legions camped there.

In Tokyo, across the moat from the Imperial Palace, 60 pretty girls, finalists chosen from 670 entries, compete for the title of "Menka no Joosama" — Miss Cotton.

• U.S. Sets Pattern — Promotional patterns developed since 1939 by the Na-

tional Cotton Council of America are now being applied by cotton organizations of 14 other countries. Four more are developing or considering cotton promotion campaigns.

Five years ago, the only significant promotion for cotton was that of the Council in the U.S. As late as 18 months ago only two other countries had programs of real size.

Two factors are behind this market development expansion. One is the help that the Council has been able, because of its experience, to give foreign cotton organizations. The second is the financial support generated through Public Law 480.

Under PL 480, surplus U.S. agricul-



TRAINING FOREIGN PERSONNEL in market research and sales promotion (shown at upper left) is one way the Council shares its experience in market development. Around the table (clockwise) are: Ed Lipscomb, Council director of sales promotion; Frank McCord, market research director; Abdel Hamid Hassan, Egypt; Philippe Bertin-Mourot, France; Jack Coup, France; Bruno Trevino, Leslie Rogers and Bill Nunn of the Council staff; Guillermo Toro, Colombia; Japanese interpreter; Akishige Shimizu, Japan; and Shunichi Nakajima, Japan. In the photo on the right, Madelaine De Rauch was one of five Parisian designers who created costumes for the 1956 Maid of Cotton, Patricia Anne Cowden of Raleigh, N.C., thus providing newsworthy photos for domestic publicity. Cotton organizations in other countries built their own promotions around her visit, also. Last year's Maid, after her U.S. tour, visited Canada, England, Spain, France, Belgium and Germany. The Swiss Cotton Commission staged a fashion show (shown in the picture on the lower left) at St. Gall with 14 selected models at a dinner dance before the finals of the famed national horse show. The show achieved wide publicity.

tural commodities are sold abroad for foreign currencies. Part of the money is allocated to developing additional markets for U.S. agricultural products. The Council contracted with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1955 to develop

and supervise programs in behalf of cotton. The programs are financed 50-50 by local industry and PL 480. They are operated by the local industry organizations and are aimed only at increasing domestic consumption.

• **It Started at Buxton** — Most foreign cotton promotion dates from 1952 when the Council program was described by Ed Lipscomb, director of sales promotion, before an international textile meeting in Buxton, England. The delegates, seeking an answer to the problem of declining world textile markets, had given little, if any, consideration to the concept of expanding markets for the benefit of all. This approach of the American representatives, the achievements of the Council, and the suggestion of a policy "which contemplated help and cooperation for all" to use some recent words of Gerald L. Dearing, cotton editor of the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*, were "greeted with much greater enthusiasm than expected."

By 1954, cotton industries of five countries had activities going, the Council offering all the help, advice, samples and inspiration it could.

In the fall of 1955, the Council's foreign trade division opened a two-man office in Paris. Early in 1956 a cooperative agreement was signed with France to improve and expand their

existing program. Japan signed about the same time and Germany five months later.

The agreements with France, Japan and Germany were re-signed last month and new contracts signed with Spain and Italy. Agreements for Austria, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are in final stages of negotiation. Close cooperation is being informally extended to entirely self-financed programs in England, Colombia and Mexico. Canada, Greece, Pakistan and Syria are planning programs based on materials and suggestions from the Council. Egypt and the Sudan are financing cotton promotions in Europe and are now considering programs in their domestic markets.

• **Spending \$3 Million Yearly** — Total budgets for cotton promotion outside the U.S. this year are more than \$3 million—roughly 10 times the total two years ago. About one-third of this is PL 480 money. Foreign industry raises the rest.

Some of the countries and their promotion budgets are small by U.S. standards—yet, seven of them are putting their own money into promotion in sums which represent higher per capita expenditure than that of the U.S. raw cotton industry in this country.

• **International Council Set Up** — An odd touch is that the National Cotton

EUROPEAN REPRESENTATIVE of the Council is Raymond Steinbach, right, checking publicity photos with Willy Kohler, key figure in the German cotton industry's campaign.



Council, which began it all, will henceforth play a supporting role. Complications in receiving money from outside the raw cotton industry and in operating abroad made it desirable to organize a special corporation, Cotton Council International. Council experience, materials and staff will be available to CCI. Everett R. Cook, Memphis cotton man, is president of CCI. Read P. Dunn, Jr., NCC's director of foreign trade, is CCI's executive director.

The Council and CCI operate in four basic areas in order to transmit their experience and techniques to foreign cotton promotion.

1. CCI participates directly in countries with or seeking cooperative agreements. Under this program, CCI works with local industry to develop market research, public relations and sales promotion projects and then supervises them after operation begins.

2. The program also includes orientation in market research and sales promotion for foreign personnel. Eleven specialists from five countries have been given short courses in the U.S. offices of the Council. The European office has briefed others.

3. Translation and adaptation of Council materials is a continuing process. Nine Council publications were distributed in six foreign languages last year. A prime example is a sales training booklet, *Why Cotton*, which the Council began distributing this month, but which has already been adapted and distributed in Germany, Japan and Spain.

4. The borrowing is not limited to booklet translation. One or more of such standard Council techniques as Cotton Week, Maid of Cotton, press sheets, photo services, industry newsletters, fashion publicity, retail sales training and educational campaigns are now operating successfully in almost every sector of the globe. Council market research methods help guide promotion abroad just as in this country.

All programs follow a basic principle: Use the techniques and media of mass communication to convince people that cotton clothing helps them feel better and look better and that cotton household products give them more comfortable and more attractive homes. The

goal is, of course, to get a larger share of the textile markets and of the consumer dollar (franc, yen or mark) for cotton throughout the world.

• **Here's What's Happening** — Here is a country-by-country sampling of what is going on. First, the original three:

**France**—During 1956, the French Cotton Syndicate reorganized and enlarged its staff; completed an educational film and companion booklet; established a fashion photo service; arranged a mill tour for the press; completed two full-scale market research projects and part of a third. An expanded program, featuring the first fashion advertising campaign for cotton in Europe, has been prepared for 1957. Previously existing press services, children's wear, work clothes and fashion campaigns are being intensified.



MISS COLOMBIA (top left) was provided with a high fashion cotton wardrobe, and starred in fashion shows. A campaign featured her and society leaders. Japan also had a Miss Cotton last year.

**IDEAS AND TECHNIQUES** are frequently adaptable to foreign conditions. Here, the editor of the Council's clip-sheet (in right hand) compares it to clip-sheets modeled on it from Germany (left hand), Belgium and France.



READ P. DUNN, JR., shown signing an agreement for a joint cotton promotion program in Spain, is director of the foreign trade division of the National Cotton Council, and executive director of Cotton Council International.

**Japan**—The Japan Cotton Promotion Institute last year operated an ambitious program including a monthly newsheet to inform and stimulate the industry in the field of promotion; translation of three Council sales training booklets; spring and fall wholesale promotions for cotton fabrics; a Cotton Week in 14 cities; selection of Miss Cotton to star in cotton fashion shows and other events; school lectures, and publication of an education booklet on the cotton industry. An expanded 1957 program is under way.

**Germany**—With signing of the cooperative agreement in mid-1956, the German Cotton Institute developed a bi-monthly press and photo service which now reaches some 3,000 outlets; adapted Council sales training material; made some 20 market research reports, and arranged the most extensive Maid of Cotton tour ever held overseas, 32 fashion shows or public appearances in 15 cities in 14 days, of which two were Sundays. By the end of the year, they had located a more complete staff and were shaping a broader program for 1957, including a home sewing project, a touring fashion show and several product campaigns.

The influence of these cooperative programs often extends into areas where PL 480 funds are not yet available by inspiring local industry to begin programs and staffs in expectation of a joint program which would multiply the effectiveness of local funds. This effect has been notable in most of the countries who have recently signed, or who are negotiating cooperative agreements.

Spain's cotton industry staged a cotton week around the visit of the 1956 Maid of Cotton to the Barcelona area. It was so successful that a larger program is being planned for both Barcelona and Madrid this year. Other projects are being developed for 1957.

Italy's Cotton Association has translated Council materials, done market surveys, and is planning a Cotton Week in five cities in April, in cooperation with the Council. The 1956 Maid of Cotton will be featured in fashion shows in the five cities. The Italian Cotton Institute has just signed a regular cooperative agreement with CCI and is readying





**WINNING FRIENDS FOR U.S.** is another function of the Maid of Cotton. Visits such as this to a nursery for children of working mothers is one reason American representatives abroad hail the Maid as a real ambassador of good will.

a general market development campaign.

Belgium's National Cotton Institute has created one of the outstanding programs on the Continent. Some 9,000 retail units took part in their third annual Cotton Week last year. They built excellent promotions around the Maid of Cotton; and now have a very effective press service and well-organized schools and work clothes programs. An enlarged program is planned for 1957 in cooperation with CCI.

Switzerland organized its Cotton Commission in June, and, by the end of the year had established a press service; held a mills tour for journalists; staged an impressive fashion show and a Christmas campaign. For 1957, in cooperation with CCI, the Swiss are planning a Cotton Week, fair exhibits, fashion shows,

schools and retail training campaigns, and market research.

Holland organized its Cotton Propaganda Committee last year, engaged a basic staff and began a schools program. This year, with CCI help, they are considering adding fashion publicity, a women's club campaign, a Cotton Week, and market research.

Austria recently took final steps toward a cooperative program with CCI, has begun assembling a staff and is planning press, fashion, market research and retail training campaigns for 1957.

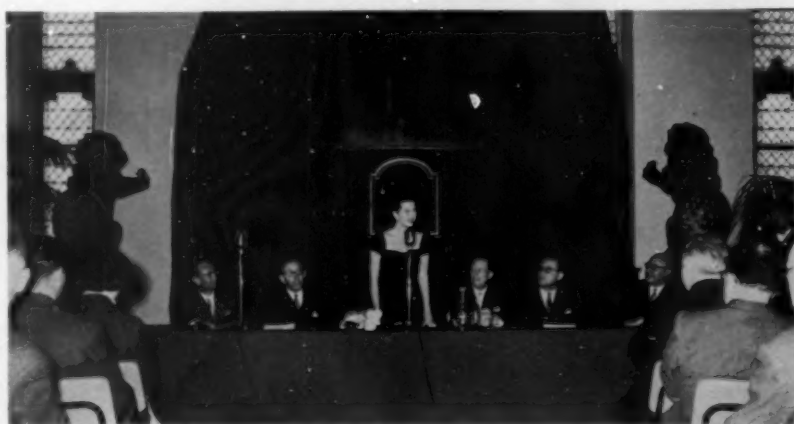
The Council and CCI also collaborate closely with promotional efforts of cotton industry organizations in many other countries, several of which have outstanding programs.

England's Cotton Board has held three successful Cotton Weeks in Australia; established a Cotton Color and Design Center which has won wide acclaim in its field; created a press and photo serv-

can Cotton Associations have distributed 30,000 copies of a Council sales training booklet, 10,000 retail posters, and 2,000 copies of a Council publication urging more research and promotion in an attempt to stimulate industry support for additional activities.

Mexico is a net exporting country, therefore a cooperative agreement is not being considered, only technical assistance. The same general situation applies to Egypt, the Sudan, Greece, Syria and Pakistan.

Importance of these programs to the U.S. cotton industry is simple and clear. As Everett Cook, CCI president, puts it: "The free foreign world consumes cotton at a per capita rate of about one-fourth this country's. If these programs can, for example, raise foreign per capita consumption by just two pounds, we would need 6,600,000 bales more cotton per year. An increase of that order is quite within reason—two pounds of raw



**MISS SPEAKER** became the title for the 1956 Maid of Cotton when she was guest of honor for dedication ceremonies at Belgium's National Cotton Institute. She was officially chosen "godmother" of the new Institute.

ice; begun a manufacturer-retailer campaign; a retail promotion; a national advertising campaign stressing cotton's qualities, and a schools program. All are expected to grow in 1957. The Council has supplied materials and service to the Cotton Board and their representatives have studied Council methods in the U.S. A cooperative agreement is being considered in the event funds become available.

Colombia's Cotton Promotion Institute has translated many Council publications; last year built a "Maid of Cotton" promotion around Miss Colombia, outfitting her with high fashion cottons for shows in leading cities; based an advertising campaign on the "Queen of Beauty and the King of Fibers," and conducted general advertising and publicity. A cooperative agreement is being discussed.

Mexico has adapted several Council publications and arranged small, but successful, retail promotions. The Mexi-

cotton represent just one ordinary pair of overalls or one plain bed sheet."

• **Clues Indicate Future Value**—Measurement of results from these programs will require several years. They are not quick cure-alls. Some clues are, however, available. Paris high fashion collections for spring and summer used to run about five percent cotton. Now they run up toward 60 percent. Japanese per capita consumption of cotton for the first three quarters of 1956 was calculated at 7.06 pounds, compared with 6.5 for the same period of 1955, halting and reversing cotton's downward trend of the past several years. And Belgium reports a 28 percent increase in cotton consumption in the past three years.

Despite the progress in number, size and financial support of cotton promotion programs in the world, there is still a fearful gap between existing programs and actual need. Synthetics, for example, spend 24 times as much as cotton does for promotion in the U.S. and the disparity is even greater in the rest of the world.

What the National Cotton Council, Cotton Council International, cooperating foreign organizations—and Public Law 480 — have done is to get cotton started in a race for world fiber markets which cotton can and ought to win . . . if it really runs.

**COTTON AT RACES** meant a bonus promotion for the Swiss. Swiss industry selected top designs like this cotton satin for intermission features between races at famed St. Gall national horse shows. The audience was ready-made—the cream of Swiss and European fashion and society leaders.





## from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Bracero Housing Battle** — Labor Department officials here say "we'll stick to our guns", despite a barrage of criticism of their new minimum housing standards for Mexican workers.

Big battle over the issue is slated to begin the week of Feb. 12. Meeting that day is the National Farm Labor Users' Comm'ttee, with the following two days featuring sessions of the National Farm Labor Advisory Committee.

Expected from the meetings are sharp complaints that Labor Department standards are too rigid, and should not be imposed where states have standards. California and Texas groups have turned up for the fight well in advance.

A California resolution demands that responsibility for establishing and enforcing standards be left to the state. A resolution passed by the Texas Senate argues that employers already have made plans for the season on the basis of previous standards, and that the new standards would require them either (1) to go to considerable expense in compliance, or (2) to forego the use of Mexican labor.

Leaders of the powerful Farm Bureau tell us they will demand the present program be tossed out, and a "realistic" substitute developed through cooperation with grower groups.

Charges against the new standards are being exaggerated, say Labor Department spokesmen here. They insist at least 75 percent of housing will pass their requirements, and that the rest of it is not "fit for dogs." Whether the Department will make major concessions is an open question. Minor compromises with employer groups are likely, such as instructions to federal inspectors to use individual judgment in passing or rejecting existing housing.

• **Cotton Plans Due Soon** — USDA officials at presstime indicated that they plan to spell out price support and export plans for the new season by Feb. 15. Benson was eying two possible ways of lowering support: First, by simply dropping the rate from 82½ percent that has been in force; second, by switching the basis of support from ⅝-<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>-inch middling to average of the crop.

The latter alternative, however, would require him to request new legislation for which chances cannot be considered good.

Cotton people tell us unofficially that present support would be 87 percent instead of 82½ percent of parity, figured on an average-crop basis. Preliminary figures show that the '57 price would be about 1.25 cents lower should the crop be figured on the new basis instead of ⅝ middling.

Present support, says Benson, gives cotton growers a "fringe benefit" not enjoyed by producers of other crops.

It appeared unlikely, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, that next sea-

son's export program will be changed. It figures to last at least one more year, in view of the large amount of fiber that has been moving abroad.

Pressure for change has come largely from the cotton exchanges whose offi-

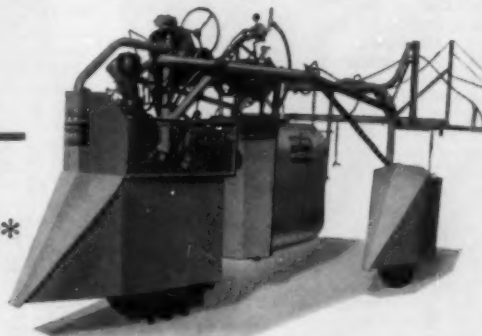
cials say the present program is weakening the private marketing structure.

• **Corn Gets Priority** — Only chance for new cotton legislation appears to be for Southern lawmakers to tack it onto a corn bill now getting priority attention on Capitol Hill. Charges are flying thick and fast that Benson has shown favoritism toward corn growers of the Midwest, at the expense of the South.

I'm going "to see that corn farmers get the same kind of treatment extended to the producers of other basic commodities," says Senate Agricultural Chairman Allen Ellender of Louisiana, "but no better nor any worse treatment. There is no excuse for further increasing the benefits available under the corn program."

USDA officials give Ellender a lot of  
(Continued on Page 31)

## DESIGNED FOR THE COTTON FIELD — THE SUPER HI-BOY\* FOR '57



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## as viewed from The "PRESS" Box

### • Supima Program

SUPIMA ASSOCIATION of America, which has had such outstanding success in promoting extra long staple cotton, advocates a five-point legislative program to prevent runaway prices. Mitchell Landers, El Paso, executive vice-president, lists the points as follows:

(1) To release American extra long staple cotton from the military stockpile as needed.

(2) To set up, as quickly as market conditions permit, a special reserve stockpile of domestic extra long staple, apart from the loan stock and the military stockpile. This special reserve would be regulated by the Secretary of Agriculture to maintain a level supply and a stable price.

(3) To amend legislation to permit the support price of American extra long staple to remain at 75 percent of parity instead of the current 75-90 percent level.

(4) To change the marketing year on extra long staple cotton from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1. This is designed to make the marketing year conform to the harvest year.

(5) To invoke marketing quotas on extra long staple cotton whenever the supply exceeds 100 percent of demand, instead of 108 percent, as specified un-

der current legislation. Adoption of this proposal might result in continuation of controls longer than under present regulations, but it would prevent overplanting with inferior seed, which might occur if controls were removed too quickly.

Supima's policies and the promotional program, developed by Mary Alice Stewart, have been highly efficient in moving the cotton into consumption and developing a demand for products made from it.

### • Gin Engineering Plans

DEFINITE ACTION to provide training courses in cotton gin engineering is expected in 1957, the National Cotton Council reports. A committee, which includes ginner, machinery manufacturers, ginning research and educational representatives, is working with the Council staff in developing the plan. It is proposed to provide undergraduate and advanced courses in gin engineering.

### • Questions on Cotton

QUESTIONS which need answering to clarify the cotton situation are listed by C. B. Spencer, chairman, cotton production section, Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas, in a recent release. They are:

(1) What are other countries doing

to discourage cotton production by controlling acreage and reducing surpluses?

(2) How much money is our government spending to encourage cotton production in foreign countries?

(3) How much money has been granted in tax charge-offs and in other ways to encourage synthetic fiber production?

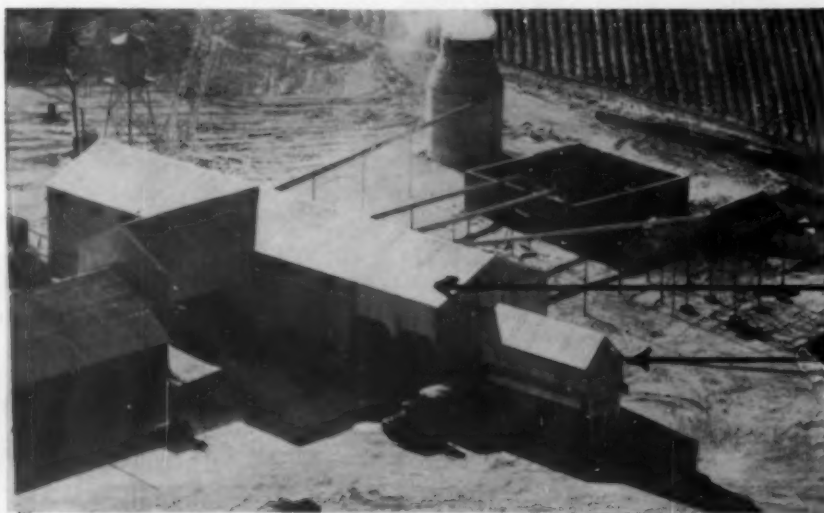
Spencer also urges ginner and crushers to get with community leaders and show them the danger that the Soil Bank represents to the entire community—a trend which will squeeze cotton out of the economy if it continues.

### • Self-Help Planned

SELF-HELP FOR COTTON is the goal of a proposal which the North Carolina General Assembly, meeting in February, is being asked to support. North Carolina Cotton Promotion Committee seeks legislation permitting a referendum at which North Carolina growers could vote to assess themselves for cotton promotion. T. F. Bridgers, Wilson, N.C., heads the organization, which will adopt a new charter and elect officers and an enlarged board of directors at a Feb. 26 meeting at College Union, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

### • Symposium on Fats

FATS in Nutrition and Health will be discussed in a symposium April 30 at the American Oil Chemists' Society annual meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. Participants will include C. G. King, executive director of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc., New York, with a review of nutritional aspects of fats in the diet; Raymond Reiser, de-



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partment of biochemistry and nutrition, Texas A&M, College Station, on the biochemistry of fat metabolism; R. L. Holman, professor of pathology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, on research relating to the occurrence of atheromas in various population groups; and Roslyn B. Alfin-Slater, visiting associate professor, department of biochemistry, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, on the role of essential fatty acids. A summary will be made by Grace A. Goldsmith, professor of medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans. Chairman of this session will be Frank G. Dollear, of USDA.

Other symposia at this meeting are on Unit Processes and Operations and on Technical Safety.

#### • Meeting in Mexico

MEXICALI, MEXICO, will be the site for the fourth divisional Mexican meeting of the International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. The dates are March 10-14 and meetings will be in the Casino de Mexicali. Leopoldo Arias is chairman.

#### • Oilseed Institute Elects Pattison

THAYER PATTISON, vice-president of Vegetable Oil Products Co. of Wilmington, Calif., was elected president of the National Institute of Oilseed Products at the group's annual meeting at The Wigwam near Phoenix, Ariz., Jan. 26.

He succeeds Howard Boone of San Francisco, West Coast manager of Cargill, Inc., who becomes first vice-president of the NIOP.

The government's plans for exports of farm produce during the coming year were outlined by Martin Sorkin, an assistant in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington.

"We are probably undertaking the most intensified and varied program for export disposal ever developed," Sorkin said.

The annual business meeting approved change in rules governing the trading of oil and oilseed products.

#### Archer-Daniels-Midland Has European Partner

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, has announced another expansion into foreign markets.

The latest venture, made in cooperation with one of Europe's largest petroleum processors, Petrofina, will take ADM into the chemical manufacturing field in Belgium.

The Minneapolis concern and Palmafina, a wholly-owned fats and oils processing subsidiary of Petrofina, have organized Oleochim, S.A. The new company will build a plant in Brussels to manufacture fatty acids and their derivatives. The factory will be operated by Palmafina.

ADM's partner in the new enterprise, Petrofina, has widespread petroleum operations in Europe and Africa. It manufactures gasolines, greases, fuel oils, petro-chemicals and other petroleum products. Recently the Belgian company established an important branch in Canada and purchased a controlling interest in Panhandle Petroleum Co. in Texas.



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Where Orchids Cost a Penny . . .

## Families Live on 18 Cents

■ ROY SAUNDERS, long a worker with cotton in the U.S., is helping Indonesians improve their agriculture in a land where farms average only two acres and 170 inches of rain fall yearly.

ORCHIDS SELL FOR A PENNY but whole families live on 18 cents a day in Indonesia, where a transplanted Texan, Roy Saunders, is working to help improve agriculture.

Rainfall of 170 inches a year, however, may be the most startling novelty to Saunders, who recently was in a West



ROY SAUNDERS, transplanted Texan, standing among the bananas in his back yard in Indonesia.

Texas area that would have been lucky to get 170 inches in the last 10 years.

Saunders and his wife landed in Indonesia after many years of service to the American cotton industry. He was widely known for his work at the U.S. Cotton Field Station at Greenville, Texas, until he retired; and later worked for a number of years with Western Cotton-oil Co. in West Texas. He has been abroad for nine months.

• **It's Cooler Than Texas** — Getting a Texan to admit that anything is better than his native land takes some doing, but Saunders describes temperatures that even Texans will agree are cooler than a Lone Star State August.

"We found the climate much better than we expected," he writes. "We are right on the equator but our temperature averages about 70° minimum and 83° maximum. We brought electric fans but never use them. Rainfall here in Bogor averages about 170 inches but it never gets muddy. The soil is volcanic and water soaks in."

• **Two-Acre Farms** — Farms on Java average two acres, Saunders reports. Most farmers do some outside work for cash. Men are paid about 18 cents a day and women nine cents. Skilled labor receives 30 cents.

The country is beautiful, with fruit growing the year 'round in almost every yard.

"The people are clean, friendly and apparently happy," Saunders comments. "Compared in size with Americans, they are like pygmies. This, I'm sure, is due to their diet, predominantly rice."

"I have a great respect for a man that

can shelter, clothe and feed a family on 18 cents a day. In most cases, more than one member of the family does outside work; but, even so, they must confine themselves to bare essentials in order to stay within their very small incomes."

• **Improving Planting Seed** — Saunders is working with the Ministry of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Extension Service on a planting seed program. This is the same field in which he worked in the U.S.

He says that illiteracy among the farmers and poor communications are obstacles, but "we are trying to do the best we can and to make as many friends for our country as we can."

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders live in a completely furnished house that was waiting for them on arrival. Ten American families live in the neighborhood, along with several European families. Twelve other American families, employed by Goodyear, live in another section of the city; and the Americans get together frequently, especially at holidays. Saunders' address is Boudougan Complex 45C, Bogor—Java—Indonesia.

## Soybean Meal and Oil Utilization Analyzed

Soybean products utilization in 1955-56 showed gains in exports of meal and in industrial uses of oil, R. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, reports. The twenty-first annual report on utilization of soybean products for the 1955-56 crop year, compared with the last two seasons, follows:

	Crop Year 1955-56 Percent	Crop Year 1954-55 Percent	Crop Year 1953-54 Percent
Soybean Oil Meal (Tons)			
Livestock feed	96.4	97.2	97.0
Industrial	.5	.5	2.2
Fertilizer	—	—	—
Export	3.1	2.3	.8
	100.0	100.0	100.0
Soybean Oil (Lbs.)			
Edible	89.7	91.2	88.5
Industrial	10.3	8.8	11.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0

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## From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 27)

argument on that, at least in private. If cotton growers were being limited in planting to an allotment really aimed at balancing supply and demand, they will tell you, acreage now would be some four million acres instead of 17 million. A special law prevents the Department from lowering the cotton allotment below the present minimum.

Southern lawmakers are unimpressed. Senator Eastland of Mississippi, for instance, has introduced a bill to increase the cotton allotment in 1958 by 20 percent.

Introduced again this year has been the bill by Representative Bob Poage of Texas which would provide for two-pricing of cotton. He would establish support at 75 percent of parity in the market place, with domestic users and exporters buying at that price. Growers, however, would be guaranteed 90 percent of parity support through direct government payments (Poage's bill last year called for financing through a tax on all textiles, a provision he has removed to get backing from mills).

Advantages of such a program, says the Texas legislator, would include these: (1) Cotton would compete freely in world markets; (2) CCC would be relieved of buying, storing, and disposing of huge quantities of cotton; (3) a cheaper open market price would put cotton in a better position to compete against synthetics.

## Durham and Haas Form Firm

Warren A. Durham, president, and John Haas, vice-president, have announced the opening of Tri-State Blow Pipe Co. Offices are at 835 Tchoupitoulas Street, New Orleans. The firm manufactures fans, cyclones, pipes and elbows and specializes in dust control at gins and oil mills.

## Fleming To Succeed Gregory

(Continued from Page 18)

to aid the industry in an advisory capacity.

The industry also will continue to benefit from the work of NCPA's Educational Service, with A. L. Ward as



T. H. GREGORY

director and Garlon A. Harper as assistant director, with headquarters in Dallas.

• **Other Actions** — NCPA directors at their meeting in Memphis on Jan. 31 also discussed foreign market developments, research, the drouth feed program and freight rates.

Read Dunn and Carl Campbell of National Cotton Council made a special report on foreign market development. Directors named a small committee to review this subject, with authority, at its discretion, to arrange a foreign market survey on cottonseed products in cooperation with other agencies.

Reports were received on the fourth Nutrition Conference held recently at USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory and on the activities of the Oilseeds and Animal Fats Task Group

established by the President's commission on increased industrial use of agricultural products. The need for an increase in USDA funds allocated to cottonseed utilization research was emphasized.

After extended discussion, the board adopted the position that continuation of the drouth feed program on the present basis will result in serious injury to livestock and to cotton producers and cottonseed crushers. Failure to include protein meal in the program, as requested by cattlemen, is resulting in the feeding of a level of protein lower than that desirable for the proper maintenance of herds, it was emphasized.

The directors reviewed certain recent increases in the freight rates applying to cottonseed meal and requested the traffic committee to have such increases set aside, if at all possible.



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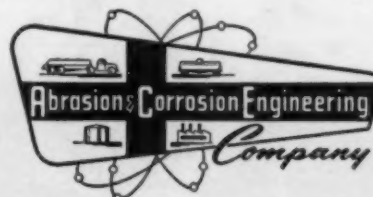
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## • National Ginners' Leaders Meet

OFFICERS, directors and members of National Cotton Ginners' Association and a number of guests who were at the National Cotton Council meeting in St. Louis got together Jan. 27 for an informal dinner meeting.

Winston Lovelace, Loving, N.M., president, arranged the meeting and presided. Ginning industry members present included J. F. McLaurin, Harry G. Thompson, J. R. Craft, James S. Francis, George E. Baird, Earl Compton, Sam High, W. J. Estes, Roy Forkner, Garner M. Lester, Charles West, Tom Murray, Ed Bush, C. A. Harvin, Jr., George T. Hider, Elmer Dawson, J. E. Goad, Marvin Slack, J. S. Morrison, and W. O. Fortenberry.

Current activities that were discussed included legislative matters, the influence of the Soil Bank, foreign aid, and means of strengthening the work of the organization.

Lovelace urged directors and members to make plans to attend the annual meeting of the National Association, to be held in Memphis during the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit, March 11-13.

## Earl Magers, Ginner In Arkansas, Dies

Friends throughout the cotton industry will join the staff of The Press in extending sympathy to the family and business associates of Earl Magers of Dell, Ark., who died recently. He was with Farmers' Gin at Dell.

## Wars May End, but Not Shelling

They do too eat peanuts in picture shows in Israel. It's as hard to enforce a prohibition against shelling peanuts at movies there as it would be in the U.S. On Dec. 1, The Press published an item saying that the town council at Affula, Israel, had taken time out in the midst of the war then going on to forbid the sale of unshelled peanuts at movies because of the noise. A reader of The Press at Affula, Isaac Egosi, now comments:

"Being a citizen of Affula, I was amused to find your news related to peanuts and war. I can assure you that, although the war has finished (without political gain) our dear movie-lovers still have a nice time watching at the pictures and unshelling peanuts."

## Producers' Gin Association Plant To Re-Locate

The Harlingen, Texas, business district has encroached so upon the Producers' Gin Association plant that the members have authorized the directors to sell the downtown site.

The Association has a site outside the city limits where its other plants are located, and if the city property is

sold, the plant can be moved there.

Members re-elected Ralph Shofner, J. D. Wyrick and Robert Ballenger to the board of directors which met later and re-elected David McElwath, president, with Wyrick as vice-president. Browning Smith was elected secretary. Hammond White is manager.

## Long-Time Employee of Continental Retires

Cleve T. Knight, Atlanta, who for the past 21 years has represented the Continental Gin Co. in gin machinery sales in Southeast Georgia, retired from active duty Jan. 1, because of impaired health.

Knight came to work with Continental in 1935. His territory has been assigned to John J. Cochran, who transferred to Atlanta from Birmingham where he has had experience and training both in gin erection and sales.

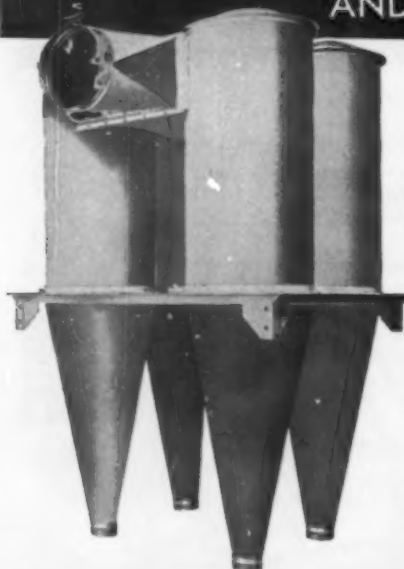
## New Appointments Made at Hercules Powder Co.

Two executive appointments in Hercules Powder Co., were made recently.

Carl W. Eurenus, assistant general manager of Hercules' cellulose products department was named assistant general manager of the company's paper makers chemical department.

Werner C. Brown, director of sales for the cellulose products department since June 1955, was appointed assistant general manager to succeed Eurenus.

## HIGH EFFICIENCY DUST COLLECTORS AND TRAVELING TELESCOPES



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## • Fat and Oil Output At World Record

WORLD PRODUCTION of fats, oils and oil bearing materials in the calendar year of 1956 is estimated by USDA at 30,500,000 short tons oil equivalent. This establishes a record high for the third successive year. It exceeds the estimate of 1955 of 28,800,000 tons by six percent, and average prewar production by more than one-fourth.

With this substantial increase in output, per capita supplies and demand are increasing, and with relatively small inventories in most importing countries, world exports probably will continue at high levels, says USDA.

Production in 1956 is estimated to have increased from 1955 in all of the five categories of fats and oils, namely:

**Edible Vegetable Oils** — Production from raw materials grown in 1956 is forecast at almost 9,900,000 tons, about eight percent more than output from 1955 crops. A substantial increase is estimated for olive oil in the Mediterranean Basin. Soybean harvests in the U.S. and China-Manchuria should increase soybean oil output by almost 10 percent. Sesame seed oil should increase by almost 100,000 tons. A record peanut harvest is listed for India, and a possible increase is predicted for China. Sunflower seed oil will be abundant with a large 1956 seed crop in Argentina for the first time in four years. Losses from smaller crops of cotton in the U.S. and Mexico may cause a decline in cottonseed oil of about three percent.

**Palm Oils** — Production is estimated at 4,300,000 tons, a four percent increase from 1955. Coconut oil production is at an all-time high of almost 2,500,000 tons. Philippine copra production exceeded 1955 by about one-fourth. Palm

kernel oil output in 1956 increased an estimated four percent, especially in Nigeria, the principal producer.

**Industrial Oils** — Production expansion is expected at 400,000 tons due largely to the increase in linseed oil production. Flaxseed output reached 170 million bushels in 1956, with the bulk of this increase in Canada, Argentina and the U.S. Rapeseed oil production may be slightly larger than from the 1955 crop. Good harvests of tung nuts in Argentina and the U.S. should make availabilities of tung oil in 1957 substantially larger than in the two previous years. Castor oil production is expected to approximate last year's level.

**Animal Fats** — Production in 1956 is estimated at a record 11,500,000 tons, three percent larger than in 1955, and almost one-fourth greater than prewar

average annual output. Lard and tallow increased about five percent, and butter, about one percent. This increase is due largely to 4,400,000 tons of lard production, and 3,200,000 tons of butter production in the U.S., which accounts for one-third of the world total.

**Marine Oils** — Production increased in 1956 by an estimated two percent, reaching 1,055,000 tons. Whale oil output increased slightly. Production of fish oils was slightly larger.

## Record Feed Tonnage

Feed manufacturers of the U.S. produced a record-breaking 35,700,000 tons in 1956, exceeding the previous high of 35 million in 1954, American Feed Manufacturers' Association reports.



## Saves \$35 per Bale

RICHARD HESS, foreman of Carpenter Farms, Farmersville, Texas, says that mechanical stripping of his 1956 cotton crop saved him \$35 a bale over hand harvesting. Hess says that this cheaper harvesting method is helping the farm stay in cotton production.



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## • Plant Disease Lab In Operation

AFTER A YEAR of trial operation, the Plant Disease Diagnostic Laboratory at College Station, Texas, is now operating on a permanent basis. Director G. G. Gibson of the Texas Extension Service in announcing the new status for the Laboratory, said it offers a new service to the people of Texas.

Dr. Harlan E. Smith, Extension plant pathologist, is in charge of the Laboratory, but will receive assistance from members of the department of plant physiology and pathology and others of the A&M College System.

During the trial year, Gibson said that 1,205 plant disease specimens were handled by the Lab. Most specimens were submitted by the state's County Agents.

The primary function of the Lab, explained Gibson, is to lend assistance to County Agents in their local programs which involve plants, either in the field, in the garden or about the home.

Here are suggestions from Doctor Smith on how this free service may be utilized by Texans. First, he says, the local County Agent should be contacted concerning the plant disease problem. If the desired assistance is not available locally, the Agent may send or suggest that a specimen be sent to the Laboratory.

Before collecting, packaging and shipping plant disease specimens, secure a copy of D-418 from the local County Agent, and follow the suggestions listed. This form will be returned to the Agent along with disease control recommendations for delivery to the interested person.

Ordinarily, Doctor Smith says, at least seven days are required to process a plant disease specimen and get the results of the Laboratory tests back to the County Agent. The time lapse may be longer, depending upon the type of disease, the number of specimens being sent to the Lab and information available regarding the disease. The heaviest receipts at the Lab last year came during the months of April, May and June and reports on specimens were delayed as much as four to five weeks.

## New Era in Mechanization To Increase Farm Income

A new era in farm mechanization to help farmers increase their per acre income is predicted in a report prepared by Prof. J. Carroll Bottum and Dr. J. O. Dunbar, department of economics, Purdue University.

The report, contained in an Economic Newsletter, released by the Farm Equipment Institute—the 64-year-old trade association for the farm equipment industry—credits improved farm equipment as making possible a large share of the increased efficiency taking place on farms in the past 15 years. The study states that where in 1940 each farm worker in agriculture supplied 10 others with food, in 1955 each farm worker supplied food for 19 others.

The Purdue economists predict that "wage rates will rise more than equipment prices and continue to make it profitable to substitute more and more machinery for labor both on the farm and in the factory."

## Gin Exhibitors Can Get Texas Space

Eighty-six leading suppliers to cotton ginneries have purchased space for exhibits at the 1957 Texas Cotton Ginners' convention, to be at the State Fairgrounds, April 1-2-3. A limited amount of desirable exhibit space is available and can be reserved through R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., P.O. Box 7985, Dallas 26. Displays will be open throughout the first two days of the convention and until noon of the third day, Haughton points out, and the cafeteria and snack bar in the exhibit and convention halls cause ginneries and their families to spend a maximum amount of time seeing the exhibits.

Varied entertainment features and a timely business program are expected to attract the usual large attendance of ginneries from Texas and other Southwestern States to the meeting. Exhibits and business sessions will be held in the same buildings as in previous years, the exhibits occupying 50,000 square feet of space.

## New Bulletins

### ARIZONA EXPERIMENT STATION ISSUES REPORTS ON COTTON

"Quality and Cost of Ginning Upland Cotton in Arizona" is the title of one of two new publications issued by Arizona Experiment Station. The authors, James S. St. Clair and Arthur L. Roberts, say that the object of the study is to ascertain the following facts:

(1) The quality of ginning services being performed by gins equipped with varying amounts of cleaning and conditioning equipment; (2) comparative costs of providing ginning services for gins employing varying amounts of equipment; (3) operating practices and conditions affecting the quality of ginning services performed, and (4) comparative returns to cotton producers from ginning cotton at various types of gin establishments.

This study was confined to saw gins located in the irrigated areas of central Arizona and included gins in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima Counties. These are the largest cotton producing counties in Arizona.

The other bulletin, "The Influence of Some Factors on Prices in the Phoenix Cotton Market," deals with cotton quality, lot size and lot uniformity. All of these facts affect cotton market prices, say the authors Norman E. Landgren and James S. St. Clair.

Experiment Stations in 12 states—Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas—cooperated in this study, along with Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

■ JAS. D. DAWSON, JR., 1015 Marshall St., Houston, is recuperating from an operation. The past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has many friends who will extend best wishes.

## Low Textile Enrollments Bring Industry Action

Lower enrollments in textile schools during a period of growing demand for college trained personnel has spurred the Georgia textile industry into a series of moves to find out why, and what to do about it, according to the president of the Textile Education Foundation, Inc.

B. W. Whorton, also president of Dixie Mills, Inc., LaGrange, said that enrollment at the A. French School of Textile Engineering at Georgia Tech is only about one-half the school's capacity, and that similar situations exist at textile schools in other Southern and New England States.

The Foundation is currently polling Georgia textile companies to find out how many college graduates would be employed in the next 10 years if they are available.

Whorton said the Foundation's program to increase enrollments "will use the results of our survey, and will certainly include vigorous efforts to inform high school students, teachers and the general public about the growing opportunities in textiles."

Members of a committee working on this problem are: Whorton, J. P. Baum, J. P. Stevens Co., Milledgeville; Earl Heard, West Point Manufacturing Co., West Point; and Henry Swift, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus.

## Soybean and Oil Trade Is Up in Canada

Canadian exports of vegetable oil and meal in the current marketing year may be somewhat above those of the year ending Sept. 30, 1956, provided there are no exchange restrictions to impede sales, says USDA.

Soybean exports at 1,700,000 bushels during the 1955-56 marketing year (October-September) were more than two-thirds larger than 1954-55. At the same time, imports of soybeans totaled 8,100,000 bushels at the end of August, 1956, and 7,900,000 bushels through September, 1955.

Export and domestic business for vegetable oils and oil meal was especially good during the early part of 1956-57. In fact, adds USDA, additional exports were restricted by a shortage of ocean freight space.

The bulk of soybeans, soybean oil, and soybean meal is said to be going to the United Kingdom, with smaller quantities to other West European countries. Sizable quantities of Canadian rapeseed have been sold to Europe, and both the domestic and export demand for linseed oil is strong.

## Irrigation Repays Farmer In Added Cash Returns

Irrigation will pay generous dividends to farmers in both money and peace of mind, says Alabama Extension Engineer Lawrence Ennis. And informed farmers wanting to cash in on irrigation this year are busy drawing up their plans. Farmers who wait until their crops begin to suffer from lack of water will find that an irrigation system cannot be installed in time to help.

Ennis says that the initial investment in sprinkler irrigation equipment runs between \$50 and \$250 per acre.



## Remember This?



They Met at Fort Worth, in 1917 . . .

INTERSTATE COTTON PRODUCTS ANALYSTS (you may see some chemists you know in the group) was the title on the picture of this group, meeting on May 13, 1917, in Fort Worth, Texas. The picture is owned by Stephen Prevost, Law & Co., Wilmington, N. C.

### Merchandising of Cotton Subject for Clinic

March 29-30 are the dates for the tenth annual Cotton Merchandising Clinic, designed for growers, merchants and research workers, at the University of Texas, Austin.

Speakers will include Otto Goedecke, Hallettsville, Texas; Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston; Carl Cox, W. D. Felder and Co., Dallas; K. Lanse Turner, Cotton Research Committee of Texas, Lubbock; George Pfeifferberger, Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., Lubbock; T. H. Hopper, USDA, New Orleans; Dr. P. J. Lyerly, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, Ysleta; Dr. Lyle E. Hassler, Textile Research Laboratories, Texas Technological College, Lubbock; Mason DuPre' USDA, New Orleans, Dr. A. B. Cox and Joel F. Hembree of the University of Texas.

Those interested in the cotton industry are invited to attend. Reservations should be made with the Commodore Perry Hotel or Joel F. Hembree, Box 8020, University Station, Austin.

### Farm Credit Group To Purchase Agency

The Indianola Production Credit Association, Indianola, Miss., which was organized in 1933 to help farmers weather the depression years, is taking another step to become completely farm-owned.

The organization is now buying capital stock in the Intermediate Credit Bank in New Orleans. Their ultimate aim is to own their discounting agency.

### • F. M. Wannamaker Wins Carolina Contest

F. M. WANNAMAKER, cotton producer and ginner of St. Matthews, won the 1956 South Carolina Five-Acre Cotton Contest. He produced 6,790 pounds of lint on five acres.

Wannamaker and other winners were honored Jan. 29 at a luncheon program at the Jefferson Hotel, Columbia. George Hooks, Columbia, vice-president of South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association delivered that sponsoring organization's county prizes.

Howard Carlisle, president, South Carolina Textile Manufacturers' Association, presented his organization's state and district prizes; and D. E. McCuen, Jr., presented a youth agricultural scholarship for Atlantic Cotton Association, the award going to Harold Brunson of Sumter.

George B. Nutt, South Carolina Extension Service director; S. C. Stribling, Extension agricultural editor; and

T. W. Morgan, assistant director of Extension, also participated in the program.

A yield of 6,685 pounds of lint on five acres won second prize for W. N. Henderson of Ninety-Six.

There were 1,100 five-acre fields entered in the 1956 contest. The 857 on which records were completed averaged 593 pounds of lint per acre. This was the same average, despite adverse weather this season, as for the 29 years that the contest has been conducted.

All 1956 contestants had a staple length of more than one inch.

### USDA Reports Progress in Plant Pest Control

Encouraging gains were made during 1956 in the ceaseless task of protecting the nation's farm crops from destructive plant pests, says USDA.

At U.S. ports of entry and border stations during 1956, plant quarantine inspectors intercepted some 17,500 shipments containing plant pests.

PAPER AND METAL

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## USDA Issues Report on Cooperative Business

Farmer cooperatives did a net business of \$9,600,000,000 in fiscal year 1954-55, says USDA. This amounts to an increase of 1.4 percent over the \$9,500,000,000 in 1953-54. These statistics, based on its latest annual survey, have been compiled by the Farmer Cooperative Service, USDA.

Marketing volume made up \$7,400,000,000 of the total net business, farm supply volume \$2 billion and related services \$195 million.

Leading among products marketed were dairy products with a net value of \$2,385,000,000, down only slightly from

the \$2,408,000,000 in 1953-54. Grain, including soybeans and soybean products, was second in value with net sales of \$1,568,000,000, an increase of 5.1 percent from the previous year.

Feed continued to account for two-fifths of all supplies handled by cooperatives. The net volume of \$807 million was only slightly less than the \$810 million in 1953-54. Net sales of petroleum products amounting to \$466 million accounted for more than 23 percent of the net value of all supplies purchased by cooperative patrons.

The number of cooperatives in 1954-55 was 9,887 compared with 10,058 in the preceding year. The decrease reflects the continuing trend toward consolidation among cooperatives. Some of

these cooperatives, however, had ceased operations earlier.

The number of memberships in farmer cooperatives amounted to 7,602,140 compared with 7,607,660 in 1953-54—a decrease of less than one-tenth of one percent. This is considerably less than the more than two percent average yearly decrease in number of farms occurring between 1950 and 1954.

## Achievements of Extension Agents Get Recognition

Outstanding work with Georgia 4-H Club members, home demonstration club women and adult farmers earned the \$500 awards that were presented to 18 county and home demonstration agents recently by the Citizens & Southern National Bank, Atlanta.

Representing the six Extension Service districts of the state, the recipients are:

Mrs. Frances B. McKay, Fulton County; Johnny Stowe, Polk; Forrest B. Salter, Harris; J. A. Mauldin, Mitchell; W. R. Carswell, Decatur; Mrs. Marie Stewart, Grady; J. P. Baker, Walker; Mrs. Sara Van Horn, Hall; A. C. Holland, Bartow; Allmon Carter, Wilkes; Mrs. Betty Dooley, Putnam; Miss Dorothy Bond, Richmond; Byron Dyer, Bulloch; L. O. Parker, Candler; Mrs. Lula Wommack, Treutlen; W. L. Wittle, Thomas; Miss Esther Godbee, Cook; and Harold Brown, Colquitt.

Three members of the state Extension staff at the University of Georgia college of agriculture, Athens, received \$500 awards also. They are: Miss Avola Whitesell, clothing specialist; Dorsey Dyer, forester; and J. R. Johnson, agronomist.

Mills B. Lane, Jr., president of the bank, presented the awards to the 21 leaders at a luncheon in Atlanta.

## Textile Research Manager Retires at Du Pont

Dr. Joseph B. Quig, a recognized authority on textile fibers, retired from the Du Pont Co. at the end of January.

Doctor Quig joined Du Pont in 1926 as a technical assistant in rayon manufacture at its old Hickory, Tenn., plant, after receiving a M.A. degree in science and a Ph. D. at Iowa State College.

On Nov. 1, 1952, he was awarded an honorary degree of doctor of science from Lafayette College.

Doctor Quig is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Association for Textile Technology, Armed Forces Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Institute of Textile Research and other organizations.

## Tennessee 4-H Cotton Winners Are Named

Willie Clifton Nash, Jr., 13, son of W. C. Nash, Dyersburg, Tenn., was awarded a gold watch as the winner of the 4-H cotton yield contest. The contest is sponsored by 12 oil mills in West Tennessee. He produced 3,540 pounds of seed cotton that yielded 1,256 pounds of lint per acre.

Jerry Ammons, 15-year-old 4-H member of Ripley, placed second. He received a check for \$25.

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## Memphis Gets New Soybean Plant

CARGILL, INC., is building this new soybean plant at Memphis, and expects to have it in operation in March. Only soybeans will be processed under present plans, and the capacity of the Blaw-Knox installation will be about 900 tons daily. The plant can load both bulk and sacked meal to trucks, cars and barges. It will produce 44 percent and 50 percent soybean meal. "The location of the plant," says Lee D. Canterbury, manager of Cargill's Memphis office, "has been dictated by the rapid economic, agricultural and population swing to the South and Southeast. We hope that it will be of direct benefit to livestock and poultry producers throughout the entire area."

## Market for Protein Meals

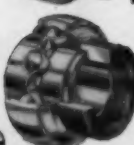
Protein meals have a potential market as a human food in the institutional field, a USDA study indicates. Marketing Research Report No. 151 on the subject is obtainable from Office of Information, USDA, Washington.

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FOR NEW BULLETIN on the PLYA-SEAL Series, write The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, Conn.

## Fewer Weevils Hibernate In Most Cotton Areas

Fewer boll weevils went into hibernation this winter in many states, USDA reports, but they are numerous enough to cause early-season trouble.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Arkansas, and parts of North Carolina, boll weevil numbers last fall were below the very high counts of the previous year. However, weather conditions favorable to development of this perennial cotton pest might still bring out damaging numbers this spring. Counts in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia were higher than in the fall of 1955 but comparable to those in the other states.

## International Association To Meet in Rapallo

The International Seed Crushers' Association will hold a meeting at Rapallo, Italy, in June. At that time, a committee, organized at a previous meeting in Lucerne, in 1956, to do research work on the problems associated with weighing and calibration, sampling and analysis, improved methods of transport, tank design and methods of discharge of bulk vegetable oils, will give reports of their findings.

The Association hopes that, with the cooperation of shipowners, shipbuilders, insurance interests and others connected with the vegetable oil trade, considerable improvements may be achieved in the existing methods of transport.

## 1956 Peanut Supplies Exceed 1955 Stocks

Supplies of peanuts in the hands of millers, warehousemen and end-users on Dec. 31, 1956, totaled 1,180,000,000 pounds of equivalent uncleaned, unshelled peanuts, according to the Crop Reported Board, USDA. This quantity excludes peanuts on farms and shelled oil stock. These stocks compare with 1,163,000,000 pounds held in the same positions a year earlier.

In the Virginia-Carolina area, mill receipts of farmers' stock peanuts during December picked up sharply after having lagged earlier in the season because of the effects of almost continuous rains during the last three weeks in October. Receipts in this area in November, 1956, were nearly a fifth less than in November, 1955, while December, 1956, receipts at 263 million pounds were more than double the 112 million of December, 1955. Estimated 1956 farm production of peanuts in the Virginia-Carolina area is about 42 percent larger than 1955.

Shelled raw peanuts reported used in making candy, salted peanuts, peanut butter and miscellaneous products totaled 218 million pounds. This is about five percent greater than total uses reported for 1955.

## Cotton Stocks 14,528,823 Bales, USDA Estimates

Cotton stocks in the U.S. last July 31 were 14,528,823 bales, USDA reported Jan. 29 in a revised estimate. Domestic consumption was 9,209,638 bales last season and net exports were 2,214,591 bales.

## Issue Textile Standards

Standards on Textile Materials have been issued by the American Society for Testing Materials. Copies may be purchased at \$6.25 each from the Society, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia 3.

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## Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Series 80 Anderson solvent extraction plant, with complete bean preparation, toasting and cooling equipment, plus miscellaneous auxiliary equipment.—Box OB, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw linters, baling presses, saw unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 483 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Diamante and installation.—Oscar V. Schultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment. Complete delinting plant consisting of four steel Carver linters, Tru-Line gummer, and cleaning equipment. Seven 141-saw steel Carver linters, 30-141 saw Carver wood frame linters, 11 Carver 176-saw wood frame linters with pneumatic units. Fort Worth and Carver lint cleaners, single and double box baling presses, conveying, elevating, and separating machinery from three mills. All this equipment in good condition.—Valley Machinery & Supply Company, P. O. Box Desoto Station 2252, Phone JA 7-7935, Memphis, Tennessee.

## ELECTRIC MOTOR SALE!

Rebuilt and New Ball Bearing Motors  
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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
75	Sq. Cage	1800	490
75	Slipring	1200	889
75	Slipring	900	991
75	Sq. Cage	1200	564
60	Sq. Cage	1800	356
50	Sq. Cage	1800	290

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FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses. 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RI7-5958, Dallas, Texas.

## Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

FOR SALE—Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14" steel Murray bar machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52½" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, one double auger, 3-80 Cen-Tennial conveyor distributor, left hand, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts, one 35" Sturdivant fan with multi-blade. All equipment built to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phone Regent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—Complete gin to be moved—All-steel building, 3-Super Jems and 3-4X Continental. Feeder cleaners over 3-80 Continental gin stands, one new 72" Lummus 6-cylinder blow-in Grid-Master cleaner, one new 72" Lummus 6-cylinder gravity Grid-Master cleaner with reclainer, new Moss lint cleaner, new Continental seed scales, full tower drier with 2M BTU burner, 52" Murray all-steel separator, 48" Continental all-steel condenser, 3 years old, 20-ton truck scales, Paragon up-packing press with EJ tramper. Powered with diesel and electric on cleaners and press. This gin is complete and in excellent condition. Write William E. Seely, Lake Cormorant, Miss.

FOR SALE—3-80 saw Lummus double moting gins, 3-80 saw Lummus MEF feeders, 3-80 saw Lummus Super Jet lint cleaners, 3-80 saw lint flue, 1-50" Lummus separator. Bargain.—Box 642, Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—To be moved—One of the best modern Continental gins in West Texas. Push button controls on stands and presses, Continental lint cleaners, electric power and all-steel building. Priced at a bargain if you hurry.—R. W. Kimbrell, Used Gin Machinery Co., Phones 3372 and 3351, Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved from present location, 4-80 complete cotton gin plant, gin building and cotton house. For description write D. T. Hurley, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 8-8555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 12-section Lummus thermo-cleaner cut down to new style with new grid bar screens, \$1,000; also a 42" Stacy separator, \$150.—J. H. Heard Gin, Box 29, Phone 3551, Whitharral, Texas.

FOR SALE—One steel-bound up-packing Lummus press with side swinging door and all-steel Cameron packer, \$1,100. 4-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin stands, \$200 each.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone: JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental two-trough drier and 4-drum incline cleaner with new grids, complete with trash augers, vacuum wheels, etc. Also bucket elevator complete with discharge hood, \$50.—Shiloh Gin Co., Rt. 3, Forest City, N.C.

FOR SALE—To be moved — Complete gin in Northeast Oklahoma. 5-70 saw Hardwicke-Etter gin stands with Mitchell Super units and conveyor distributor. Other Hardwicke-Etter machinery includes 14' bar machine, 5-cylinder steel cleaner, and 50" steel separator. All-steel Cen-Tennial press, Cameron tramper and Murray bucket elevator. Electric power. Call or write Muskogee Cotton Oil Mill, Box 1567, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Lint cleaners: 2-30 Continentals, 4-80 Lummus Jet with lint flue, condenser and fan Gins: 4-80 Murray, 5-80 Gulleits, 4-80 glass front Cen-Tennials, 6-80 glass front Murray, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-90 1949 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continental, 5-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus, 1-80 Hardwicke-Etter. Feeders: 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaners, 6-60" Super V-drive Mitchells, 6-60" MEF Lummus, 8-66" Special Standard V-drive Mitchell, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells, Drivers: 2 Murray Big Reels, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner. Cleaners: 1-72" Continental Impact, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-72" Murray down discharge, 1-60" Murray down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 3-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Murray, Bar machines: 1-10" Continental, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter wood. Engines: one V-8 280 h.p. Le Roi, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors—Bill Smith, Phones: 4-9626 and 4-7847, P. O. Box 604, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-1949 Continental lint cleaners, used one year since rebuilt like new at Continental factory; also, lint flue and by-pass valves one year old. These cleaners are in perfect condition. One-half price.—Box SO, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—4-66" Mitchell Super Chief feeder extractors. Good condition.—Becton Gin, Phone Idalou 3381, Star Rt., Lorenzo, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental gin stands 30 fronts, 5-FEC Mitchell 66 feeders, one Continental incline cleaner, 6-cylinder 54, one 45" fan. All are in good shape and at a bargain price.—Baldwin Gin, Taft, Texas.

FOR SALE—One Murray big reel drier. Excellent condition.—Broadview Gin Co., Bill Wright, PO 3-6095, SH 4-0656, Lubbock, Texas.

FOR SALE—5 Lummus 5-80 gin stands and 5 Mitchell F.E.C. feeders complete with spare saw-shaft, new ribs, screens, blast tube, etc. Also one GMC quad power unit (4-671 GMC engines) complete, located Hermosillo Sonora. Sieta Sierras, S.A. Apartado 184 Hermosillo, Sonora Mex.

FOR SALE—One late type all-steel Murray double X box linter press with pump.—Box 77, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete all-steel late model 5-80 Murray gin, Mitchell extractors, down-packing Murray press, Murray distributor, 6-cylinder Mitchell Jumbo, Mitchell drying system, 14' Hardwicke-Etter bar machine with 5-cylinder incline V-belt driven cleaner, Murray separator, 4-cylinder Murray cleaner. Seed scales and lift. All necessary fans, piping and conveyors. One 8 x 9 Twin City engine. Electric motors. All-steel 24' x 84' gin building with 14' x 84' unloading shed, 24' x 24' engine room, 12' x 12' x 16' x 20' cleaner room. 1954 replacement value of this gin \$118,000; insurance value \$90,000; priced \$29,500. To be moved or will gin 1100 bales per year at present location.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone: JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. 5-80 saw Murray cotton gin, one MM natural gas 300 h.p. motor, one Wichita 14' bar extractor, five Mitchell extractor cleaner feeders, one Murray incline all-steel cleaner, one Murray air line all-steel-cleaner, one 18-shelf Government type drier, 34' Howe weightograph wagon scales, one all-steel press, one Cameron automatic ball-bearing cotton packer, one Anderson Clayton round-bale press, one triplex hydraulic pump, one two-story, 4-room office, one S.C. house, 30 stalls capacity 100 bales, one seed house 24' x 100' x 16' wall. Other buildings included.—R. O. Caldwell, Whitney, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental 14" cotton conveyor, 32' long, complete with covers.—W. R. Britton, Rt. 1, Sumter, S.C.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—Five Murray saw type lint cleaners, several 80-saw late model Murray gins with roll dumps and glass fronts, 60" and 66" Super Mitchells, 4-80 Mitchell conveyor distributor, 7- and 9-cylinder 50" Hardwicke-Etter steel cleaners, 6-, 12- and 6-cylinder Stacy steel cleaners, 48", 50", 70" and 72" steel separators, press pumps in various makes, one practically new medium stroke Murray enclosed, ball bearing tramper, Murray, Mitchell and Stacy heaters and new Government type tower driers. One 14' Lummus steel bar machine, like new. Electric and gas power units, 10 to 230 h.p. New fans, belting, conveyor trough and a general line of transmission equipment and hundreds of other excellent items for your choice selection. Several complete gin plants and partial gin plants for sale. For the largest, oldest and most reliable source of used and reconditioned gin machinery, contact us. Qualified graduate engineer to assist you with any of your machinery problems, at no obligation. Call us regarding any machinery or complete plants you have for sale or trade.—B. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Phone: Day 2-8141, Night 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

## Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Continental F3 gins, presses, separators, cleaners and other good used gin machinery.—R. W. Kimbell, Used Gin Machinery Co., Box 456, Phones 3372 and 3361, Earth, Texas.

WANTED—One all-steel down-packing long box double box press with ram and cylinder, either with or without tramper, no pump.—J. F. Jordan, Wrightsville, Ga.

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—One all-steel up-packing press, preferably Continental. Must be priced right.—Ronald Weaver, Mgr., Petersburg Coop Gin, Phone MOhawk 7-5551, P. O. Box 337, Petersburg, Texas.

WANTED—Moss-Gordin lint cleaner. State size, condition and price in first letter. Will pay cash.—P. O. Box 361, Phoenix, Arizona.

WANTED—One used all-steel down-packing press—Murray or Continental preferred. Would buy all-steel up-packing press if it has swinging doors. Also need 30 to 50 foot pair of scales, 25 ton capacity.—J. W. Wilson, Whiteville, Tenn.

WANTED—Cotton gin in lower Rio Grande Valley to manage for percent of profit. Have own crew and office help. Can repair. If interested contact The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, Box NT, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

## Personnel Ads

POSITION WANTED—Married man, age 30, with 10 years experience in gin business, six years as general manager of small group of gins. Cotton buying experience. Graduate engineer. Prefer Texas or western state.—Box YY, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Day or Night Superintendent. Several years experience. Has just completed two complete oil mill installations in Mexico. Also experience on fertilizer plants, gins, screw presses and expellers. A-1 reference.—Box RJ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

WANTED—Position as manager of gin or gins. Capable in all phases, including erection of all machinery. 40 years old, have been in gin business all my life. Can furnish good reference from bank, gin companies, oil mills.—Box UZ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED — To repair or rebuild gin and will take job ginning rest of season. References furnished.—Box DX, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

## Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

FOR SALE—Power units: 139 h.p. Le Roi D-1000, \$1,000; 671 GMC, 130 h.p., \$2,000; RX1SV Le Roi, 400 h.p., \$5,000; 75 h.p. RPM Westinghouse electric motor, \$550.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One rebuilt Model NEU 8 x 9, 6-cylinder Minneapolis-Moline engine, natural gas or butane.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 300 h.p. Westinghouse electric motor in excellent condition complete with starting equipment and grids. This motor is three phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, and 690 r.p.m. constant.—R. W. Kimbell, Box 456, Phone 3371 or 3361, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. slip ring motor and controls. 226 h.p. gas engine, starter engine, and clutch, independent two bearings. —Durant Armature Works, 111 South Second Avenue, Phone 861, Durant, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—One L3000 Le Roi engine with butane gas equipment, including V-belt drive. Engine has been operated five seasons. Priced to sell.—B. D. Wakeland, Mgr., Avalon Coop Gin Co., Avalon, Texas.

## • Job of Feeding New York Big

FIFTEEN MILLION residents of the New York metropolitan area constitute the largest single market for agricultural products in the U.S.—perhaps in the world. Their consumption is enormous—over six million tons of food every year. New Yorkers consume 6.5 million eggs, five million quarts of milk, 15 million pounds of fruit and vegetables and 2,000 tons of meat daily, says an article by J. K. McGuire in Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.

More interesting than these statistics is the story behind such prodigious food consumption. Into the New York market come fruit and vegetables—hundreds of different kinds—from all over the U.S. and many foreign countries. About 150 kinds of fish are shipped from the North Atlantic Coastal States, the Gulf States, the Great Lakes, Canada, Iceland and Alaska. Milk, butter, cheese, eggs, meat and poultry arrive from Northeastern and Western States. Aside from these staples, food specialties are imported literally from "the ends of the earth."

Selling, transporting, distributing and reselling New York City's food is obviously and enormous task. Because food is perishable, a complex organization stressing speed and efficiency has been worked out over the years, involving thousands of shippers, processors and wholesale and retail merchants. All combine to move supplies from the farmer to the consumer, with a big assist from federal, state and municipal agencies.

The Bronx Terminal Market, for example, consists of a number of functionalized sections. The largest is the wholesale section, housed in long rows of two-story, fireproof buildings, and divided into 70 stores. Each store has a railroad siding and a refrigerator for handling and storing produce. All kinds of fruits and vegetables are handled, ranging from such standard produce as apples and potatoes to exotic items

from the Tropics. March to June are the months for the greens; then follow through summer and autumn the other vegetables and the domestic fruits.

There is a six-story cold-storage warehouse with a capacity of approximately 1,200 cars, for the preservation of carload lots of commodities during their plentiful seasons. It is serviced by a large refrigeration plant, storage chambers in the wholesale section as well as a milk pasteurizing and cooling plant.

Other sections of the market include a dairy products distribution center, a banana ripening building, a wine and champagne bottling plant. The market has an open freight station, and its sections are linked by three miles of tracks. There is a restaurant—equipped with a public address system so that a farmer, dealer, or buyer may be easily reached—as well as a dormitory accommodating about 100 persons. In the farmers' section of the market, the actual growers truck in their produce and do business for themselves. It consists of four island walkways, each about five feet wide, separated by 50-foot drive-ways. Each island is covered by a shed and is marked off every 25 feet on both sides, thus making 246 stands at which the farmers park their trucks. There are about 350 farmers, licensed by New York City, using the market. They drive in from a radius of 300 miles, most of them from Long Island, upstate New York and New Jersey. A few come from as far away as Delaware and Virginia.

During market hours, a visitor is struck, first of all, by the variety of produce offered for sale, and the deceptively casual way in which business is transacted. Farmers lounge against their trucks or chat with each other. Buyers stroll idly by, stopping now and then with an air of indifference to inspect some commodity. Yet, there is an active and reliable "grapevine" by which both buyers and sellers know what item is or is not in demand; how the market prices are moving; who has just bought what—almost as soon as each event happens.

## DORTCH'S "4016"

A NEW SUPERIOR

## COTTON

Full Delta Staple—Extra High Turnout

YIELDS **3** BALES  
OVER PER ACRE

VERY STORM RESISTANT

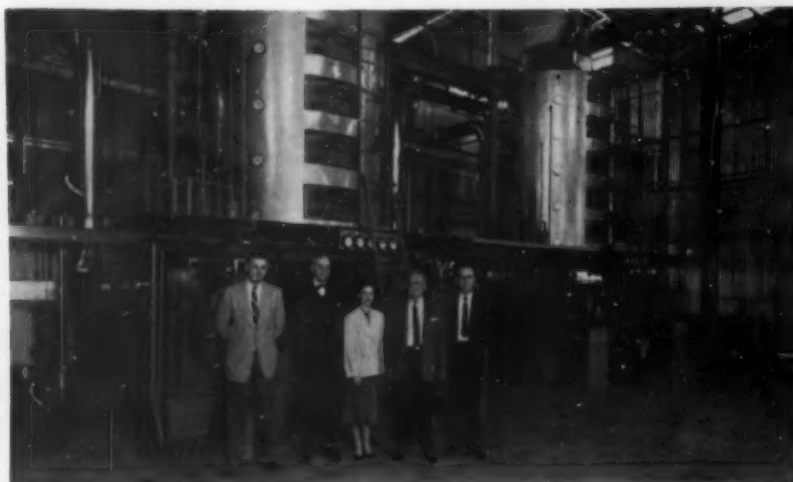
FINE FOR SNAPPING — FINE FOR PICKING

State Registered Quality  
(Purple Tag)

Write for our attractive prices—some territory open.

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SCOTT, ARKANSAS



### Planters Mill Proud of New Equipment

SHOWN STANDING before their new installation of French Screw Presses are members of the staff of Planters Oil Mill at Tunica, Miss. Left to right are: Dick Flowers, seed buyer; Bernie Russel, seed buyer; Winnie Flemming, stenographer; C. E. White, manager; and H. C. Bonds, secretary-treasurer. Other officials of the firm who have been active in the modernization program at the mill, not shown in the picture, include: Gerald Burrows, president; Grayton Flowers, vice-president; and D. M. Booth, general superintendent. Booth was assisted in the building program and installation by James E. Bishop, assistant superintendent; and James Jackson, night superintendent.

### Contest for Cotton Week

A poster contest will be sponsored by the Arizona Cotton Week Committee this

year. High school students will be eligible to compete for the awards, Arizona Cotton Growers' Association has announced.

### Meeting on Agricultural Chemicals in California

National Agricultural Chemicals Association will have its spring meeting at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8. Men, money, credit and return on investment will be the major topics.

Speakers will include Dr. S. B. Freeborn, provost, University of California, Davis; Earl Coke, vice-president, Bank of America, and former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; J. A. Walker, general credit manager, Standard Oil Co. of California; and F. C. Shanaman, president, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Washington.

### Materials Handling Meet To Be in Philadelphia

National Materials Handling Exposition, April 29-May 3 at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, will be 15 percent larger than last year's, Clapp & Poliak, the exposition management, reports. More than 250 firms will use over 100,000 square feet of exhibit space.

### Soybean Quarantine Asked

A Jan. 31 Washington conference agreed that a quarantine is needed to help prevent spread of the new soybean cyst nematode, which has been found in North Carolina, Missouri and Tennessee. Farmers, seedmen and others participated in the meeting, called by USDA.



**KEMGAS**

## How Statifier Cuts Costs ... Boosts Gin Production

**Experienced Ginners Know ...**

... the advantages of moisture in baling cotton. It makes pressing simpler. It enables the press crew to keep up with the production of the largest gin. It reduces sponginess so that losses from broken ties are practically eliminated. Press repairs are kept at a minimum. It turns dry, harsh-feeling samples into smooth ones that have a slightly longer staple.

*Write, Wire or Phone For Details Today!*


### "Magic Wand" Moisture Control

The gentle mist of "wet water" now has the most dependable control yet devised. Two steel rods (Magic Wands) protruding up through the bottom of the lint slide are connected to two sensitive-but-rugged micro switches under the slide. When the batt of cotton depresses the "wands" the mist starts. The Moist wetting agent insures quick, uniform penetration ... costs less than 2¢ a bale and wet water only adds about 8 lbs. to a 500 lb. bale. Breaks in the batt, releasing either "Magic Wand" or both, instantly stop the mist and prevent wetting the lint slide.

*Available in 4 Automatically Controlled Models*

**Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.**  
2518 ENSKINE STREET  
P. O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas

## KEEP YOUR GIN YARD FULL!



Use **BELTON SUPERIOR BAGGING** and they'll KEEP COMING BACK!

2 lb. weight — 21 lbs. TARE  
Open weave Jute Bagging  
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# B

## ELTON BAGGING CO.

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COTTONSEED CRUSHERS are shown at their caucus during the National Cotton Council meeting.

## Council Reviews Progress

(Continued from Page 7)

Beatty, who automatically becomes chairman of the board.

President George G. Chance is a native of Bryan, Texas, and has been active in the management of the Chance Plantation in the Brazos Valley since 1910. Since 1920 he has been owner and in full charge of the operation. Cotton is produced mechanically as the chief money crop, supplemented by cattle and small grain.

Council activities began for Chance in 1938, when he served on the committee of organization. He has been a director continuously since 1941, except for one year; and he has been chairman of the Texas state unit, which he helped organize, since 1942.

Chance also heads a compress and a gin. He has served as a director of the Houston Branch of the Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, and as trustee and first president of the Texas A&M Research Foundation. He was on the board of the state agency charged with the development of the Brazos River for 26 years and was president for 12 years.

Chance was educated at Allen Academy in Bryan, and received his degree in civil engineering from the University of Texas. He served in the U.S. Army during World War I. A member of Delta Tau Delta, he is also a Mason and an Episcopalian. His wife, the former Lucille Williamson, died in 1955. He has two daughters and four grandchildren.

• **Directors** — The Council's board of directors for 1957 consists of the following:

**Producers**—George Chance, Texas; J. D. Hays, Alabama-Florida; Delmar Roberts, New Mexico; Boswell Stevens, Mississippi; and A. L. Story, Missouri-Illinois.

**Ginners**—Harry S. Baker, California-Nevada; W. J. Estes, Jr., Georgia; James S. Francis, Arizona; Otis W. Howe, Arkansas; J. F. McLaurin, South Carolina.

**Warehousemen**—B. L. Anderson, Oklahoma; Alfred Bessell, Jr., Louisiana; Rufus Mock, Mississippi; Ralph R. Norman, Alabama-Florida; George M. Powell, Tennessee-Kentucky.

**Merchants**—A. E. Hohenberg, Tennessee-Kentucky; J. L. Hurschler, California-Nevada; Burris C. Jackson, Texas; C. D. Tuller, Georgia; Adolph Weil, Jr., Alabama-Florida.

**Crushers**—W. B. Coberly, Jr., California-Nevada; G. E. Covington, Mississippi; A. J. Mills, Texas; Robert Patterson, Tennessee-Kentucky; L. M. Upchurch, North Carolina-Virginia.

**Spinners**—A. K. Winget, Dist. 1, North Carolina; F. E. Grier, Dist. 2, South Carolina; Chas. C. Hertwig, Dist. 3, Georgia; J. Craig Smith, Dist. 4, Alabama; A. B. Emmert, Dist. 5, Other States.

• **State Units** — Officers named by the state units were:

**Alabama-Florida** — Chairman, Judge Sam High; vice-chairman, J. D. Hays; secretary, R. R. Norman.

**Arkansas**—Chairman, Otis W. Howe; vice-chairman, Harold F. Ohlendorf; secretary, Chas. F. Manly.

**Arizona**—Chairman, J. B. Mayer; vice-chairman, J. D. Lee; secretary, F. D. Kallenberger.

**California**—Chairman, H. G. Thompson; vice-chairman, J. L. Hurschler; secretary, W. L. Smith.

**Georgia**—Chairman, W. J. Estes, Jr.; vice-chairman, W. P. Lanier; secretary, C. D. Tuller.

**Louisiana**—Chairman, J. H. Henry; vice-chairman, G. T. Hider; secretary, C. A. Bertel.

**Mississippi** — Chairman, Frank L. Mathews; vice-chairman, Dr. Charles R. Sayre; secretary, Garner M. Lester.

**Missouri** — Chairman, W. A. Joplin; vice-chairman, W. C. Bryant; secretary, J. B. Massey.

**New Mexico** — Chairman, Winston Lovelace; vice-chairman, C. W. Lewis; secretary, O. H. Ford.

**North Carolina-Virginia** — Chairman, G. D. Arndt; vice-chairman, Carl R. Harris; secretary, Fred P. Johnson.

**Oklahoma**—Chairman, Jess G. Stratton; vice-chairman, E. J. Mitchell; secretary, Dent Smith.

**South Carolina** — Chairman, F. M. Wannamaker; vice-chairman, B. F. Haggood; secretary, Wm. R. Mood.

**Tennessee-Kentucky**—Chairman, C. G. Henry; vice-chairman, Tom J. Hitch; secretary, Robert Patterson.

**Texas**—Chairman, George G. Chance;

vice-chairman, Aubrey L. Lockett; secretary, Roy B. Davis.

• **Arrangements Committee** — Many entertainment features and other arrangements were handled by a committee of industry leaders, working with the Council staff.

Members of the general arrangements committee for the meeting, all Missourians, were W. O. Joplin, Hayti, chairman; Judge O. H. Acom, Wardell; P. B. Bartmess, Sikeston; Hilton L. Bracey, Portageville; W. C. Bryant, Dorena; Joseph F. Kohn, Hayti; J. B. Massey, Kennett; A. J. Mathews, III, Kennett; S. Crews Reynolds, Caruthersville; Weldon Rogers, St. Louis; Judge M. R. Rowland, Caruthersville; Emerson Smith, Caruthersville; A. L. Story, Charleston; L. V. Thomason, Kennett; Lamar Thompson, Hayti; Drew Verdell, Kennett; and Jake Weeks, Sikeston. W. L. Gatz, Jr., Paragould, Ark., also was a member.

Mrs. A. L. Story, Charleston, was chairman of the ladies' hospitality committee. Other members were Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Dorena; Mrs. Jackson Hunter, Sikeston; Mrs. W. P. Hunter, Sikeston; Mrs. W. A. Joplin, Hayti; and Mrs. J. B. Massey, Kennett. Mrs. W. L. Gatz, Jr., of Paragould, Ark., and Mrs. S. Y. West, Memphis, also were on the committee.

## • Record Set by 1956 Margarine Output

MARGARINE production in 1956 reached an all-time high of 1,369,000,000 pounds, according to Siert F. Riepma, president of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. This represents a 2.7 percent increase over the previous year's production, which was 1,333,000,000. The former record annual production of margarine, established in 1954, was 1,364,000,000 pounds.

January margarine production was 124,951,000 pounds. This compared with 113,218,000 a month earlier.

"Consumer acceptance of margarine is increasing every year," Riepma declared. "With the continuation of aggressive merchandising, the availability of American fats and oils ingredients, and the possibility of a reduction in the amount of surplus butter being dumped into certain domestic markets at the expense of margarine, the outlook for expanded sales of margarine in 1957 is most promising."

■ **Farmers' Digest** reprinted in January an article on supplemental feeding by A. L. WARD, NCPA Educational Service, first published last September in *The Shorthorn World*.



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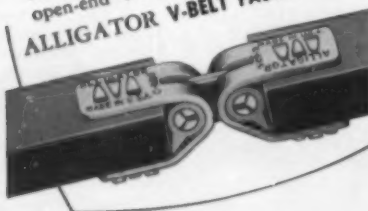
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**ALLIGATOR  
V-BELT FASTENERS**



PAT REEVES stands beside a sprayer which he purchased to aid farmers in applying desiccants to their cotton crop to aid harvesting.

## Oklahoma Ginner HELPS PRODUCERS Grow Better Lint

■ Quality harvesting and ginning is an important goal which Pat Reeves, Hobart ginner, strives to attain by encouraging farmers in his area to use better production methods.

By **GEORGE E. STROUP,**  
Cotton Specialist,  
Oklahoma Extension Service

**G**INNERS have always been a key cog in the dissemination of improved practices and methods in cotton production. Pat Reeves, ginner at Hobart, Okla., is an outstanding example.

His leadership in encouraging quality harvesting and ginning has been a valuable service to farmers in his area. A few years ago, Pat was quite concerned with the quality of cotton that was arriving at his gin. Not only was it a serious problem with Reeves, but also to many other ginnermen in Southwestern Oklahoma.

In 1954, much of the cotton brought to his gin was green stripped before frost. Not only did this situation create a bottleneck at the gin, it cost the farmers as well. Much of the cotton machine stripped in this manner was of low grade and much of it was "below grade".

Reeves has always been a firm believer in quality ginning, but when cotton is brought to the gin in extremely rough condition it takes more than a good gin to make a good sample.

He saw the need for improvement in machine harvesting since most of the cotton received at his gin is machine stripped, and cooperated with the Ex-

(EDITOR'S NOTE: W. H. (Pat) Reeves recently was chosen as Oklahoma Cotton Ginner of the Year. Some of the reasons for his choice are obvious from the accompanying article, which was written but was not available for publication before Reeves had been chosen by his industry as the state's outstanding ginner for the past 12 months.)

tension Service in establishing demonstrations on desiccation and defoliation. Observing that a good job of desiccation had its place in maintaining quality cotton, Reeves noted that many farmers did not have spray equipment to apply harvest aid chemicals. Therefore, two years ago, he provided a sprayer for farmers in his area who did not have access to one. A small fee was charged only to keep the spray rig in good operating condition. The past two years the sprayer has been used continuously during the harvesting season, applying desiccants to several hundred acres.

Pat has stressed the importance of proper use of harvest aid chemicals, calling particular attention to the importance of not applying desiccants until cotton is sufficiently mature. In some seasons the use of desiccants has been more beneficial than others since some years the crop is late in maturing and cotton is stripped after frost.

This season we visited with Reeves on

Nov. 7, which was prior to frost, and he stated that considerable acreage had already been desiccated and machine harvested. In fact, 75 to 80 percent of the cotton that had been ginned was this type of cotton. He showed us grade cards and we found most of the cotton harvested (desiccated and stripped properly) was graded Middling or above. Reeves also has noted that if cotton is sufficiently mature before the average frost date, properly defoliated or desiccated cotton has shown less spots. Usually, in Oklahoma, we average from 40 to 60 percent spotted cotton.

Pat made the statement after the 1954 ginning season that "if ever I experience a year similar to the one in 1954 where most of the cotton was green stripped before frost, I will pull up stakes and do my ginning elsewhere". But as mentioned, Pat didn't give up, he encouraged and showed his farmers there was a more profitable way to bring rough harvested, green cotton to the gin.

Reeves has always been a firm believer in complete mechanization of the cotton crop where possible. Some of his patrons are doing just this and producing cotton for as little as 12 to 15 cents per pound of lint.

The Hobart Gin, which Pat manages, is well equipped with the necessary cleaning equipment and driers to handle rough harvested cotton. Quality harvesting and ginning is an ever-important goal which Pat Reeves strives to accomplish.

### Cotton Ginned to Jan. 16

Number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1956 prior to Jan. 16, 1957, and comparative statistics to the corresponding date in 1956 and 1955 are given below.

State	Ginning (running bales—linters not included)		
	1956	1955	1954
United States	*13,097,798	*14,373,438	*13,414,092
Alabama	746,275	1,036,516	738,858
Arizona	800,577	681,232	839,022
Arkansas	1,393,433	1,642,776	1,345,287
California	1,450,162	1,187,115	1,409,696
Florida	9,195	14,798	16,490
Georgia	578,533	692,959	614,461
Illinois	2,544	1,773	2,663
Kentucky	7,571	7,580	8,211
Louisiana	569,525	571,572	561,463
Mississippi	1,576,048	1,990,894	1,562,112
Missouri	445,227	417,035	452,145
New Mexico	232,519	245,544	294,129
North Carolina	362,835	357,654	382,647
Oklahoma	258,183	446,992	288,456
South Carolina	521,292	564,933	519,846
Tennessee	528,776	609,372	533,554
Texas	3,556,525	3,943,194	3,837,264
Virginia	10,778	10,399	9,791

\* Includes 404,458 bales of the crop of 1956 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which were counted in the supply for the season of 1955-1956, compared with 313,958 and 388,229 bales of the crops of 1955 and 1954.

The statistics in this report include 47,754 bales of American-Egyptian for 1956, 39,032 for 1955, and 38,645 for 1954.

The statistics for 1956 in this report are subject to revision when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

### Tests Show Oil Content Of Cotton Varieties

Oil is the second most valuable product produced by cotton, say John M. Green, E. S. Oswalt and Sadek M. Ayoub, Oklahoma Experiment Station authors of "Oil and Protein Content of Seed of Leading Cotton Varieties in Oklahoma."

The bulletin contains useful information for oil mills, producers and others interested in the relative oil content of major cotton varieties.

### • Soybean Stocks at Record High

STOCKS of soybeans on farms Jan. 1, totaled 169 million bushels. This amount is 45 percent more than the year before, but only 14 percent more than the previous record set two years ago. Stocks still on farms amounted to 37 percent of the crop harvested last fall. This figure falls between the 31 percent left a year ago, and 44 percent left two years ago, says L. H. Simerl, University of Illinois.

Illinois had the most soybeans on farms—46 million bushels. Minnesota and Iowa followed with 27 and 26 million respectively. Indiana had 21 million. Illinois, Iowa and Indiana each about doubled their 10-year averages.

Minnesota had nearly four times its 10-year average.

### Alabama Crushing Leaders Attend Cotton Meetings

Alabama crushing leaders are busy participating in the district meetings at which awards are being given in the Cotton Improvement Contest. Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and Cotton Manufacturers' Association provide funds for the program, administered by the Extension Service.

James V. Kidd, J. S. Long, J. M. Sewell, Jack W. Kidd and C. M. Jernigan, Jr., are among crushers attending local meetings. A Man on the Land Luncheon in Birmingham, March 4, will be the climax of the program.

## QUESTIONS FOR ADVERTISERS

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# CALENDAR

## Conventions - Meetings - Events

12	13	14	15	16	17	18
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• Feb. 12-13 — Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association and Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association joint meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Tom Murray, executive officer, Room 714, Henry Grady Bldg., Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 12-13 — Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Sponsored by Southeastern Ginners' Council, composed of ginners of Alabama, Georgia and Florida. For information and space, write Tom Murray, 714 Henry Grady Building, Atlanta 3.

• Feb. 27 - March 1 — Cotton Research Clinic. General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Feb. 28 - Mar. 1 — Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• March 2 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting.

Greenville, Miss. B. C. Lundy, chairman; Woodson Campbell and Martin Letchworth, co-chairmen.

• March 4-5 — Western Cotton Production Conference. Hotel Westward Ho, Phoenix, Ariz. Sponsored by Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council.

• March 11-13 — Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark. Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginners' associations sponsor the exhibit and will hold their annual convention concurrently.

• March 11-13 — Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. Kemper Bruton, P. O. Box 345, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson, Miss., secretary. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 11-13 — Tennessee Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis. W. T. Pigott, Milan, Tenn., secretary-treasurer. Concurrent with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit.

• March 15-17 — International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association West Coast meeting. Hacienda Motel, Fresno, Calif. For information, write E. D. Hudson, P. O. Box 248, Fresno.

• March 21-22 — Short Course for Cotton Gin Operators. Lubbock. For information, write Texas Extension Service, gin machinery manufacturers, or Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, 3724 Race St., Dallas 26.

• March 25-26 — Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 25-27 — American Cotton Shippers' annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

• April 30-May 1 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21 — National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4 — Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castilow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock Ark., secretary.

• June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer,

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North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention. Hilton Hotel, El Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—New Mexico Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. Carl Meriwether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, secretary-treasurer.

• Aug. 26-29 — National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association joint convention. Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis. R. G. Haughtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

## J. H. Turbeville, Retired Cottonseed Crusher, Dies

J. H. Turbeville, honorary member of National Cottonseed Products Association and of the Old Guard, died at Memphis Jan. 28. He was 83.

Born in West Point, Miss., Turbeville lived in Jackson most of his life. He was with American Cotton Oil Co. there for more than 30 years. He later was secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi Cottonseed Products Co. He retired because of illness 10 years ago and moved to Memphis.

He was a Methodist. His wife, Mrs. Lou Belle Chandler Turbeville, died in 1948.

He leaves a daughter, Mrs. William G. Bataille of Memphis; two sisters, Mrs. J. W. Dukeminier of Jackson and Mrs. J. R. Grimshaw of Saint Francisville, La.; six grandchildren and 17 great-grandchildren.

## Sorghum Grain Stocks Down From Last Year

Farm stocks of sorghum grains equalled 59 million bushels—18 percent less than last year, but 22 percent more than average.

Texas had nearly half of this total; the rest was scattered from North Carolina to California and from New Mexico to Minnesota. Production of sorghum grains is increasing and providing more competition for corn and oats, according to Illinois Extension Service.

## Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Hires Water Consultant

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, announces that it has retained a leading chemical process consultant in connection with a water conservation project in which the company has done extensive research.

He is Dr. Russell G. Dressler, San Antonio, Texas, a pioneer in water evaporation control research in the U.S.

Until recently, Doctor Dressler was in charge of the Southwest Research Institute's cooperative evaporation control project, of which ADM is a principal sponsor. This program was established to conduct research and development work on the best materials and methods for covering bodies of water with a monomolecular film (one molecule in thickness) to retard evaporation losses.

Alcohols, produced by ADM and used in the tests, form an invisible film over the water surface. Oxygen can enter the water to preserve aquatic life, but the film resists the passage of water vapor into the air.

■ LLOYD C. HALVORSON, National Grange economist, has joined USDA's State Experiment Stations Division.

## Hotel Textile Purchasing Course Held in Iowa

More efficient textile purchasing methods will be put into operation by a number of American Hotel Association member hotels and hotel companies as a result of the recent Hotel Textile Purchasing Course sponsored by the Iowa Center of Continuing Education in cooperation with the AHA. The course was held Jan. 14-15, at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

The two-day session included lectures on basic and synthetic fibers, laundry fundamentals, dry cleaning and purchasing.

## 36.56 Is Cotton Parity

USDA has announced that 36.56 cents per pound was the January parity price for cotton. Using the modernized base for calculation, this price is one cent above the price used last summer to calculate supports for 1956 cotton.

## Cotton Exchange To Meet

Lubbock Cotton Exchange will hold its annual meeting and annual party Feb. 19 at Lubbock Country Club.

## Stick and Green Leaf Machines

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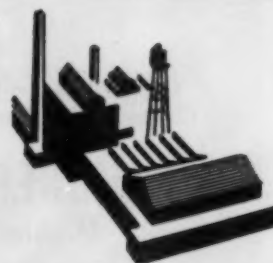
These machines remove so much of all types of trash from seed cotton that you have to see it to believe it.

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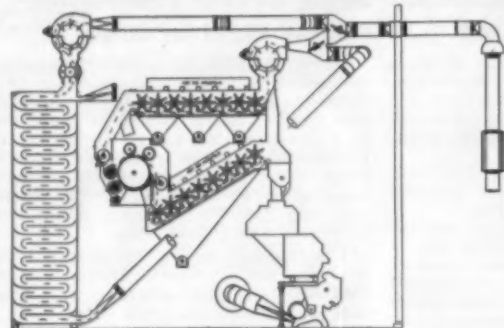


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## laugh it off

The day was rainy and the cellar leaked. Bertram, 5, was having a wonderful time sloshing around in the water when his mother caught him, soaked to the skin. As punishment he was ordered to stay in his room until his pants were dry.

A short time later his mother heard a commotion in the basement. "Are you down there wetting your pants again?" she bellowed.

There was a long pause and then a deep masculine voice replied: "No, Ma'am, I'm just reading the meter."

Two cannibals on a visit to this country met in the bus station. One was busily tearing out pictures of men, women and children from a magazine and chewing them up. "I've heard about that dehydrated stuff," said the other, "is it any good?"

Truck Driver's Wife: "Do you charge batteries here?"

Garage Operator: "Yes, ma'am, sure do."

Driver's Wife: "Then put a new one in this car and charge it to my husband."

A college senior dated a young lady from a nearby girl's school a few times. Then some weeks passed, and when she hadn't heard from him, she sent a telegram reading: DEAD, DELAYED OR DISINTERESTED?

To which the young man promptly wired back: HUNTING, FISHING OR TRAPPING?

"This fellow," the office belle said, "took me up to his apartment, and showed me a closet full of perfect mink coats and what do you think, he gave me one of them."

"What did you have to do?"

"Oh, I just shortened the sleeves a little."

Parson: "Goodbye and God bless you. Be careful that the rowdies in town don't play tricks on you."

Newlyweds: "Don't worry, Parson, they won't catch us napping."

Sal: "Cantcha ever say anything romantic, Slim."

Slim: "Shore, gal. You're more like a rose than anything I ever smelt."

It was his one hundred and fifth birthday and he was sitting there crying. "My wife would have loved to be here today," he said dabbing away a tear. "She died when she was eighty five you know. What that poor woman went through. But thank God, at least the baby lived."

It was necessary to give three blood transfusions to save a girl's life, and a healthy young Scot came forward. For the first pint of blood the patient gave him \$50. For the second pint she gave him \$25. The third time she had so much Scotch blood in her that she merely said thank you.

"I was out with Henry until five o'clock this morning."

"You must have had a fast and furious time."

"You're not kidding. Henry was fast and my husband was furious."



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MORE SATISFIED CUSTOMERS?**



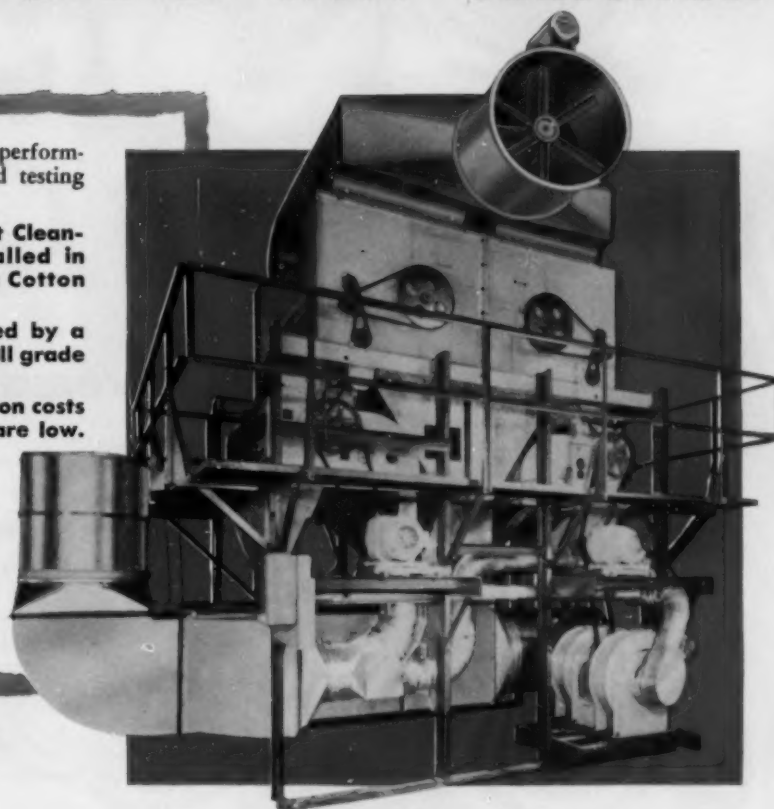
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GET BOTH**

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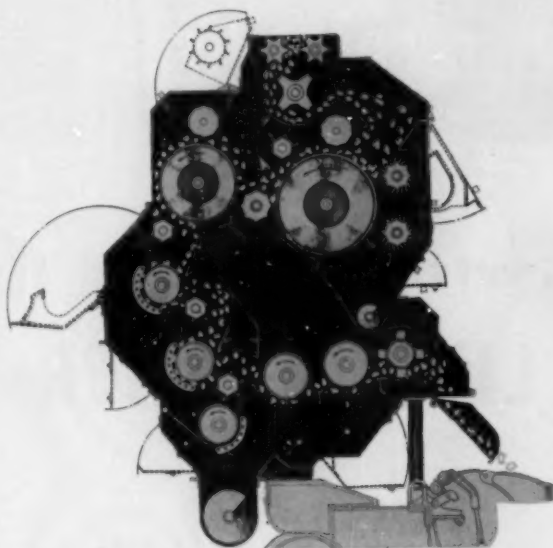


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### THE HARDWICKE-ETTER EXTRACTOR — CLEANER — FEEDER

For removal of GREEN LEAVES, BURS, STICKS,  
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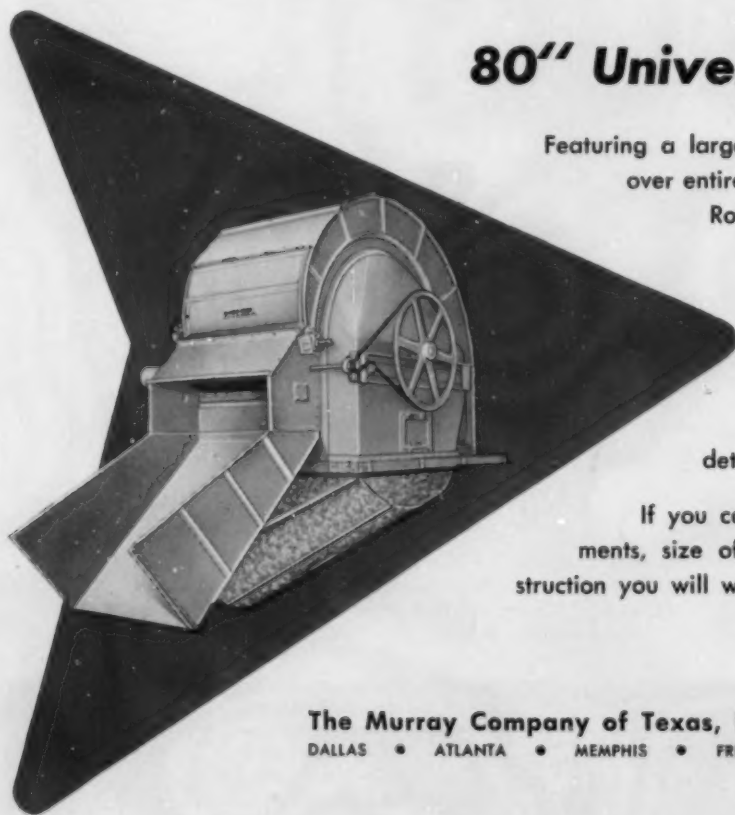
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Featuring a large cotton inlet — Even lint distribution  
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Rollers that aid in removing the cotton  
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Condenser is built as one unit — no  
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